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Bulletin:

RIGHTIST ATTACK REPELLED IN KOREA

A broadcast from the capital of North Korea, Pyongyang, early yesterday said the ministry of internal affairs announced that troops of the quisling South Korean government had crossed all along the 38th Parallel and penetrated one kilometer into North Korea territory. Guard detachments were fighting fierce defensive actions, and South Korea was warned of decisive measures if it did not withdraw, the Pyongyang statement said.

A few hours later, the North Korea ministry in a second statement announced that its guards had gone over to the counter-offensive and

penetrated to a depth of five to 10 kilometers below the 38th Parallel.

At Lake Success, the United Nations Security Council, hastily summoned, passed an American resolution blaming North Korea without waiting for further reports.

A wire dispatch from the United Nations Commission at Seoul, while repeating rumors of "seaborne landings," "strafings" and other aspects of serious warfare in South Korea, said reports that the North Korea People's Republic had declared war over the Pyongyang Radio were

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A NEW 'AGGRESSION' HOAX TO GAG PEACE DRIVE

AN EDITORIAL

IT DID NOT TAKE LONG for the arrival of John Foster Dulles and leading military men like General Bradley in Tokyo to lead to headline-making events.

The information coming from Korea comes exclusively from the Syngman Rhee capital or the Washington-dominated UN commission in Korea. Even the report of the Northern Korea radio was filtered through this commission.

It is not clear what the Rhee puppets are doing to provoke war and what the people's regime is doing in reply. But it does not require a practiced eye to see that what Washington and the press are doing here at home fits in neatly with their need for a new sensation to curb the people's peace movement.

All the fanfare of official Washington shows prior planning—the melodramatic rushing of the President to Washington, the swift mobilization of the obedient votes in the UN security council, the accompanying newspaper and radio clamor.

Equally, it was clear that a provocation was needed badly to force the Japanese people to accept an endless military occupation and the transformation of Japan into an armed camp.

Korea has been the scene of almost continuous guerilla warfare since Washington artificially divided the country in two, because the people aspire to independence and a united nation.

Korea must have the right to work out its own destiny without foreign intervention, threats or blackmail. The Korean people desire a united Korea, independent, and free from any plans to make them a war puppet for overseas imperialists.

The Syngman Rhee regime is acting to bring imperialist forces into Korea against the people. We urge our fellow-Americans to be alerted against these war provocations, to increase their peace petition campaign, and to support Korean independence.

Background to Korea Strife

By Pak Hen En
Deputy Chairman, Central Committee,
Workers' Party of South Korea

(Excerpts from an article in the organ of the Communist Information Bureau)

The Korean people were liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialism by the forces of the glorious Soviet Army. The way to a free and happy life, to development of a national state opened before the 27 million people of Korea.

This great change awakened the creative forces of the Korean people, forces which had been crushed under the heel of Japanese militarism, and the people resolutely embarked upon their old-age aspiration: the creation of an independent democratic Korea. Barely a month after their liberation the Koreans established people's committees—genuine democratic organs of power—in every corner of the country, and proclaimed the formation of their sovereign state, the Korean People's Republic. The people's committees which took power into their hands utterly destroyed the colonial apparatus of

government set up by the Japanese invaders, and, without delay, introduced a new, democratic order.

In the vanguard of the patriotic struggle marched the Communist Party. (In 1947, the CP merged with other parties to form the Workers Party.) Led by the Communist Party, the Korean people rallied around the people's committees while the enemies of the people—pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the country—trembled for their fate.

The Korean People's Republic's first order of the day was: land reform; nationalization of basic industries; progressive labor legislation; freedom of speech, press, assembly and organization; equal rights for women; the spreading of popular education, and regeneration of the national culture.

Entering North Korea in August, 1945, for the purpose of crushing the Japanese invaders, the great Soviet Army not only supported the patriotic aspirations and democratic demands of the Korean people, it also rendered them all-round disinterested assistance to help them achieve these demands. During its stay on Korean territory the Soviet Army revealed itself to the Korean people as the true standard bearer of the great principles of the Lenin-Stalin foreign policy—the policy of respect for the sovereignty of large and small nations.

The Korean people saw for themselves that the Soviet Army pursued no other aim than that of restoring their independence and their democratic development. They welcomed the Soviet Army as their liberator and best friend, and, on its departure, bade farewell to it in the same spirit.

There is no doubt whatever that if the American imperialists had not interfered in the internal affairs of Korea and trampled under foot the will of its people, the Korean people would long ago have realized on a national scale the democratic transformations which, so far, have been effected only in North Korea; people's power would also have been established in South Korea, and all Korea would have become a united and independent democratic state.

UNFORTUNATELY for the Korean people, American imperialism appeared on the scene with the same colonizing appetite that our people had bitterly experienced under Japanese domination.

General Arnold, chief of the American military administration, cynically declared on Oct. 10, 1945, that sovereignty in South Korea belonged not to the Korean people but to the American Military Administration. This statement was immediately confirmed by

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Garden Rally to Spur Amnesty Drive

WEDNESDAY
AT 8:30 P. M.

Background to Korea Strife

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military measures aimed at suppressing the will of the Korean people. The Americans declared the People's Republic illegal and began to persecute its leaders.

In place of the people's committees, the hated administrative apparatus which functioned under the Japanese, was restored. Pro-Japanese elements who had waxed rich on the exploitation of the people in collaboration with the Japanese invaders, once again appeared on the scene. Having won the protection of the new colonizers, these traitors gained heart and began to foster the reactionary forces. The mercenary Syngman Rhee, subsidized by the American military, was placed at the head of the clique of pro-Japanese elements.

No Japanese property was handed over to the Korean people; everything was grabbed by the new masters. Land reform was rejected. The peasant in South Korea remained in the grip of exploitation as before. The eight-hour day law remained a dead letter.

ANGER MOUNTED when the military blocked the decision of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers, which provided for the formation of a democratic, united government in Korea.

Despite promises of freedom of democratic activities, the American Military Administration ordered the arrest of the leaders of the Korean Communist Party, and threw into prison, without grounds, many patriotic leaders who for years had fought selflessly against the Japanese invaders.

To secure a market for so-called army surpluses, the military imposed a 25 million dollar "credit" on the Koreans. They forcibly requisitioned and exported to Japan rice and other crops, thereby reducing the population of South Korea to a starvation level.

The first expression of this was the strike of 40,000 workers in South Korea in October, 1946, which in some places developed into armed uprising.

During this struggle the American Military government and its hirelings killed more than 300 patriots; over 2,000 were wounded, more than 3,000 were listed as missing (most of them were killed) and more than 25,000 were arrested. But despite the bloodshed, over two million workers, peasants, student youth and even urban petty-bourgeoisie took part.

This heroic October action initiated the organized mass struggle of Korean patriots against the enslavement of our country. Today the struggle has developed

into an irresistible force which, in the words of Syngman Rhee himself, is like a forest fire.

THE OCTOBER 1946 movement, the general strike of March 22, 1947, the mass struggle for a successful outcome of the joint Soviet American commission in 1947, the nationwide struggle for the Soviet proposal for simultaneous withdrawal of foreign troops and the formation of a united government—all this convinced the imperialists that their direct domination in South Korea was impossible.

The imperialists sought a way, while remaining behind the scenes, not only to interfere without hindrance in the domestic affairs of Korea, but also completely to dismember the country and turn it into their colony. To this end they took the Korean question to the UN General Assembly, and railroaded an unlawful decision for separate elections under the supervision of a so-called UN Commission.

But the American imperialists failed to deceive the Korean people, they failed, as the Korean fable has it, "to steal the bells by turning a deaf ear." The Korean people realized full well that the formation of a separate government of American puppets in South Korea would deepen the division in Korea, make life even worse for the people in the South, intensify the terror and police despotism, and strengthen American domination.

The moment the so-called UN Commission arrived in South Korea, workers in Seoul began a protest movement. A general strike in South Korea began on Feb. 7, 1948. Some 1,300,000 people took part in strikes and demonstrations.

The movement developed under bloody terror. Patriots participating in demonstrations risked their lives. Many heroes of the people fell at the hand of the American Army and the venal clique of Syngman Rhee. Nevertheless, the movement reached a very large scale. Not infrequently this struggle took the form of armed resistance.

ON APRIL 3, 1948, the struggle flared up on Chyei-ju island, off the south coast. Even the UN Commission could not cover up the conditions which forced the people of the island to rise. Reporting to the Fourth Session of the General Assembly, the Commission pointed out that the affair began with attacks and beatings by police and members of the North-West Youth Union (a terrorist organization) against persons suspected of Communist Party membership.

Raging against the inhabitants of Chyei-ju—who wanted unity and freedom—the reactionary police force, formed by the Americans, arrested more than 10,000 people and tortured to death several hundred. Unable to stand the despotism of the police, the people took to arms and rose against their new enemies.

Despite the isolated situation and despite insufficient arms and the cruel scorched-earth policy of the enemy, the heroic islanders were able to prevent the separate "elections" scheduled for May 10, 1948. No elections were held on the island.

Even the UN Commission could not conceal the atrocities of the Syngman Rhee's bandits against the people of Chyei-ju. Its report pointed out: "With the aim of suppression, the government sent large forces of troops to this island, but the disorders did not die down until the beginning of 1949. Military operations had not ended even in May, 1949. Villages were reduced to ashes, and the damage to buildings, cattle and crops amount to billions of won."

The struggle on Chyei-ju led to an intensification of the struggle all over South Korea. A Congress of representatives of political parties



and public organizations from the South and the North, which opened in P'yong-yang on April 29, 1948, called upon all Korean people in the name of freedom and unification of the country to boycott the separate elections scheduled by the Syngman Rhee clique for May 10.

The people in South Korea, despite deception, threats and terror, rose in struggle against the separate elections. In many towns and villages the ballot boxes and polling booths were wrecked. Hundreds of thousands took to the woods to avoid voting. The notorious "elections" were an ignominious failure. Less than 30 percent of the total electorate voted. As for those who did vote, it is common knowledge that most of them voted under pressure.

The establishment of the anti-popular puppet regime of Syngman Rhee in the South confronted the Korean patriots with the task of creating a real central people's government of Korea. The Conference of Political Parties and Public Organizations of the North and South held in June, 1948, decided to hold general elections throughout the country in August of that year. The Syngman Rhee clique spared no effort to prevent the elections in the South. Two hundred and ninety-one people fell victims of Syngman Rhee's terror and 9,081 were arrested. Despite this, 6,712,407 out of a total electorate of 8,601,746, i.e., 77.32 percent, took part in the secret elections in the South. In North Korea, where all democratic rights are guaranteed, 99.98 percent of the electorate voted. As a result of these elections the Korean People's Democratic Republic was proclaimed and the Central Government of Korea established, headed by Kim Ir Sen, the national hero of the Korean people.

The Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic was formed from an equal number of representatives from both South and North including representatives of various political trends and social strata of Korea. The formation of the Central Government is one of the greatest victories of the Korean people in the struggle for unity and freedom.

(To Be Continued)

Trib Said 'Franco's' Rule S. Korea

Two years ago an American correspondent in Seoul called the South Korean government "as arbitrary as that of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Spain." This cogent comment was wired in a dispatch to the "N. Y. Herald Tribune" by Allan Raymond.

Writing from South Korea in May, 1948, Raymond told "Herald Tribune" readers: "South Korea is obviously in the hands of Rightist groups bent on rule as arbitrary as that of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Spain."

Link NAACP Witchhunt To State Dept.

By Abner W. Berry

BOSTON, June 25.—As the 41st annual NAACP conference closed here today delegates expressed uneasiness over authorization given the board at last Friday's sessions to initiate a "red-hunt" against Communists and progressives. The anti-Communist resolution has cast its shadow upon every other action of the conference, and makes the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People the first Negro organization in history to join, by resolution, a government-sponsored attack on political dissenters.

Many civil service employees attending as delegates were caught up in the hysterical floor drive for the resolution in which opponents of the resolution were labeled

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Peace Drive Held Way to Free Dennis, Other Cold War Victims

"Every signature on a peace petition is objectively a voice for the freedom of Eugene Dennis and all other fighters for peace," Joseph Brandt, head of the defense committee for Dennis and the other Communist leaders, declared yesterday. That's especially so, he said, if every opportunity is taken in the peace campaign to bring out "the cold facts of the cold war."

That means letting all peace-loving people—the overwhelming majority of the population—know that "fighters for peace are in jail or are being jailed, and that the fight for peace requires that these men and women be freed."

Brandt, a veteran of years of labor struggles, pointed out that

since Dennis was jailed on May 13, the prison doors have been clanging shut on one peoples' leader after another. He listed, as examples, Howard Fast, Dr. Edward Barsky and the others of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; George Marshall, of the Civil Rights Congress; the Hollywood 10.

"All this indicates," he said, "that, with the arrest of Dennis,

Wall Street is trying to step up its war drive. As Communists have repeatedly warned, the persecution of Communists is inevitably coupled with the persecutions and arrests of all other progressive-minded persons."

Many people see that today, he continued, and it is shown by the growth of the campaign to free Dennis and the rest of the 11

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Garden Rally to Call Amnesty Drive

A rally to "help win amnesty for the 16 political prisoners and peace-defenders now in Federal jails" will be held at Madison Square Garden Wednesday evening under the sponsorship of the Civil Rights Congress.

The mass meeting, titled "Fighting At The Garden," will also call for executive clemency for Willie McGee, Mississippi Negro sched-

uled to be electrocuted on July 27 for alleged rape, and a "quashing of the thought-control conviction of the 11 Communist leaders," the CRC has announced.

Speakers will include Rep. Vito Marcantonio; Paul Robeson; Ring Lardner, Jr., screen-writer and one of the "Hollywood Ten"; Gale Sondergaard, actress and wife of Herbert Biberman, also one of the "Hollywood Ten"; Ben Gold, pre-

ident of the International Fur & Leather Workers Union; Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party, and Earl Conrad, co-author with Haywood Patterson of "Scottsboro Boy."

Wives, husbands and relatives of the political prisoners as well as some of the 27 Negro victims of Jimcrow frameups now facing death in 10 states, will be introduced. They include Mrs. Bessie

Mitchell, sister of one of the "Trenton Six," Mrs. Vita Barsky, Mrs. Betty Fast, Mrs. Edith Marzani, Mrs. Alvah Bessie and Mrs. Jacob Auslander.

Tickets, at 60 cents to \$2.40, will be available at the Garden on the evening of the rally. They may be obtained in advance from the New York Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26 St., or by calling OR 2-1657.

How Press Lies About Peace Drive

By Robert Friedman

The newspapers are talking BUNK about peace. They're talking BUNK because the first throngs among an eventual 5,000,000 Americans began last week to sign the World Peace Appeal to end atomic war. The papers fear this peace effort, want to smear it, and so they print BUNK, like this:

NEW YORK TIMES: The peace petition drive is a "new effort to disarm the West" by the "Communist Fifth columns in every country" on orders of the "masters of the Kremlin." It's a "Communist maneuver," for "Communist mastery of the world," as "anyone may read" in the "Communist Mein Kampf" as written by Lenin and Stalin. The peace petition is part of the "Trojan horse strategy" of the Communists. "Like Hitler," the Communists want a peace pact which would "tie up their prospective victims while leaving the Soviets themselves a free hand to break it." The Russians, "backed by their military preponderance," have "expanded their slave empire to one-third of the human race." And so on, from the Times.

FRANK KINGDON: Like the Times, the New York Post columnist is scared at the successes of the World Peace Appeal. So he lies: "The Soviet Union has rejected the kind of international (atomic) inspection we proposed. It has suggested no specific alternative," says Kingdon. "We need to sign no petitions to persuade our own government to agree to international control. If any Communist wants to exert pressure where it is needed, let him ask Moscow to publish its plan."

But it's the BUNK, New York Times. It's the BUNK, Mr. Kingdon. The peace petition, the Times says, would "disarm the West." BUNK. It calls for outlawing atomic weapons, Eastern as well as Western, and the branding of the first country to use atomic weapons—in any future war—as a war criminal, Eastern or Western.

The Times says the peace petition sponsors are a "Communist Fifth Column." BUNK. Former Prime Minister Orlando of Italy has backed it; the Catholic Church of France has approved it; more than 100 million people of every faith and view have signed it.

The Record

The peace drive is a part of the Communist plan for "mastery of the world" and you can read it in Lenin and Stalin, says the Times. BUNK. The Times couldn't find a single quote to prove that. What it would find are hundreds of denunciations by these Communist leaders of the horror that war brings to the peoples.

The World Peace Appeal would "tie up" Russia's "prospective victims," while "leaving the Soviets themselves a free hand," says the Times. BUNK. The whole force of world opinion would indict as a war criminal the first government to violate an agreement to outlaw atomic war. It would give a "free hand" to nobody.

The Russians have used their "military preponderance" to conquer "one-third of the world" and threaten the rest, says the Times. BUNK. In the next breath the Times will claim that only the superior strength of the West and the weakness of Russia has prevented a war. And BUNK, because the real em-

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Progressives Make Peace No. 1 Plank; Hit Cold War Jailings

Peace is the central issue in the 1950 election campaign, secretary C. B. Baldwin declared yesterday at the conclusion of a two-day meeting of the national committee of the Progressive Party. A resolution adopted by the committee called for amnesty for "the imprisoned victims of the cold war against American freedom."

Among those listed were Communist Party general secretary Eugene Dennis, Howard Fast, Dr. Edward K. Baskin and others of the Joint Anti-Fascist 11; George Marshall, chairman of the board of the Civil Rights Congress; Carl Marzani; and John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo of the Hollywood 10.

The same resolution called on Gov. Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi and Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia to free Willie McGee and the Martinsville 7, victims of jim-crow and lynch frameup.

FACT OF SILENCE

The cold war coalition of the two old parties aims to keep the issue of peace out of the 1950 campaign, said the Progressive Party statement.

"They are afraid of the rising opposition to a bi-partisan policy which leads to war," the statement continued. "Despite the efforts of the bi-partisans, the Progressive Party is determined that peace shall be the issue of the election campaign."

The Progressive Party national committee pointed out that many individuals and groups now speaking for peace "are not in full agreement on the question of responsibility for the war danger or on all details of a peaceful settlement." But, it added, there is "complete unity" among them on these two immediate measures:

- Outlawing of atomic weapons.
- American-Soviet negotiations for settlement of differences.

It will be the policy of the Progressive Party in the 1950 campaign to help organize the peace (Continued on Page 9)

100 Women's Delegates Back World Peace Plea

By Claudia Jones

BOSTON, June 25.—An all-day women's peace conference, the first of its kind in the nation, attended by 100 women delegates and observers, from women's peace committees and independent organizations went unanimously on record yesterday in support of the Stockholm World Peace Appeal. The conference was sponsored by the Minute Women for Peace.

Humid weather did not daunt the passion of the women for peace. They came from Roxbury, Boston, New Bedford, Springfield, Rhode Island, Maine and New Hampshire to help the peace struggle.

Among them were ministers' wives, like Mrs. Barbara Muir, wife of Rev. Robert Muir. Rev. Muir had been arrested two days before for participation in leading a picket line against Dean Acheson at Harvard University.

There were Italian women textile and needle trade workers, women office workers.

A woman peace fighter, on seeing the sign before the Community Church Centre, site of the conference, paid her delegate's fee and participated in the discussion on civil liberties. There were women from such organizations as the Parents Federation, League of Women Voters, the YWCA, the NAACP, the Communist Party, Progressive Party, pacifist women's peace groups and church groups of all denominations.

Mrs. Constance Greenberg, mother of an 18-month old baby girl, and former war veteran, told the conference:

"We are not taken in with Mr. Acheson's glib statements that signing peace ballots is subversive. We reject the perspective of broken homes, broken families, children (Continued on Page 9)

Switchmen Strike on 5 Railroads

CHICAGO, June 25.—AFL switchmen halted all trains of four western and midwestern railroads in a strike today. A fifth road was reported to be operating some trains.

Some 4,000 strikers began picketing at 6 a.m. to enforce their demand for a reduction in the work week from 48 to 40 hours without loss in pay. The union declared more than half of its members were working 56 hours a week.

The strike tied up the Rock Island, Denver & Rio Grande, Western, Chicago, Great Western and Western Pacific railroads.

The Great Northern announced it would try to operate some trains.

The five roads operate over 21,525 miles of track in 23 states from the Great Lakes to the west coast. Most are heavy freight haulers.

Francis A. O'Neill, chairman of the National Railway Mediation Board, said he was talking with representatives of both sides in a continuing effort to stop the strike, but that no joint conferences were scheduled.

Gary Peace Crusaders Answer Inciteis of War

GARY, Ind., June 25.—Peace crusaders in the steel country of Gary and Hammond, Ind., stepped up their quotas of signatures to ban the A-bomb as their reply to local newspapers which opened a scarehead bombardment against them this week. Since the hysterical attacks by the warmongering papers, a number of steelworkers who had pledged to get 500 signatures raised their sights to 1,000.

The plot to check the growing peace movement in the Gary and Lake County area is fizzling. For four continuous days the Hammond Times, a hard-bitten pro-steel company newspaper, has printed rabid front page stories claiming that the youth peace petitions which were circulated in the Washington High School in East Chicago are the tools of Communist propaganda forged in Lake County. The articles said further that the "FBI is to get a report on the Communist peace activity at Washington High." The Gary Post-Tribune screamed, "Schools here alert to stop red petitions."

But the papers made no effort to reply intelligently to the petitions; not a word that they wanted to spare the people the holocaust of A-bomb slaughter. Their only excuse was hysterical vilification.

SEE STUDENTS SIGN

The barrage against the youth

petitions occurred after a number of Negro teen-age students took petitions to the Washington school. About 200 students and one teacher signed before they were told not to.

The warnings against signing came on the last day of school, and spirited discussion resulted in the streets and even in the classrooms. One teacher told his class that he was an FBI agent and that they should not sign the petitions. A 15-year-old Negro student was asked by his teacher why he was so interested in world affairs. The student replied that he knew about war and that he was against it.

A frantic attempt to whip up anti-Communist hysteria ensued at a school board meeting. The Hammond Times indicated the tenor of the attack: "Stanley Kwiat," it declared, "school board member, said members of the Washington High School student body were threatened into signing by fellow students who passed the documents among them." The paper said that Superintendent A. G. Seymour declared it was necessary

to refer the matter "to the proper police authorities." "On the surface it appears to be the work of the Communists," he declared.

Prior to the circulation of the World Peace Appeal petition at the Washington High School in East Chicago, a number of youths collected peace signatures at two Gary high schools and reported that 95 percent of those approached signed. Several thousand people have already signed peace petitions, and the numbers increase daily. The sentiment of the organized workers in steel throughout the area is strongly against war and to ban the atomic bomb.

Atomic Chief Sees 'Hope' for H-Bomb

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UP).—Acting chairman Sumner T. Pike of the Atomic Energy Commission said today there is "great reason to hope" that U. S. scientists can produce a hydrogen superbomb.

Coast Dock Union Hails Peace Appeal

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The executive board of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union today urged all locals to support the Stockholm

World Peace Appeal. The board also endorsed key points in the peace program suggested by Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations.

"The board," said the policy statement, "urges every member of the ILWU to recognize what Lie calls the 'minimum obligations of every citizen, to stand up and be counted as favoring peace and supporting all measures designed to outlaw the use of atomic weapons.'"

"We urge every local to join with the rapidly growing list of other groups which are organizing the fight for peace," ILWU members were urged to sign peace petitions.

In another major policy statement, the board unanimously authorized the national officers to call a national conference of those unions already expelled from CIO or about to be expelled, in order to make appropriate plans and to take all possible steps toward such unions working collectively for their own mutual protection and advantage.

The statement cautioned that any conference sponsored or participated in by ILWU "shall not in any way be construed or used as a program or move to form another separate federation or congress of labor."

Amsterdam News Boosts Negro for Sessions Bench

By Frank Byrd

The New York Amsterdam News has joined in the long fight of the people of Harlem to bring about the election of a Negro as Judge of the Court of General Sessions. In a strongly worded editorial in its current issue, the national Negro weekly said it

Hutchins Hits 'Loyalty' Firings At Calif. U.

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, June 25.—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, University of Chicago Chancellor, has blasted the "loyalty" purge at the University of California and declared that president Robert G. Sproul's firing of 157 California employees has made him unfit "to head a great university."

Northwestern University Professor Ernest Samuels denounced the California firings as "a grave interference with academic freedom." Prof. Samuels heads a 52-member Academic Freedom Committee at Northwestern.

5 Peace Rallies In N.Y. Today

Five rallies today will bring to 30 the number held by the Peace and Freedom Caravan of the Civil Rights Congress in Manhattan since Wednesday.

Men and women manning the six Caravan sound trucks have collected thousands of signatures on peace petitions. Large numbers of persons signed telegrams calling on the governors of Mississippi and Virginia to free Willie McGee and the Martinsville 7, Negroes facing death on juncrow frameups.

Telegrams to President Truman call for amnesty for all American political prisoners.

Addressing the Caravan rallies are Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the framed six Trenton Negroes; Amy Mallard, wife of a lynch victim; Sadie Van Veen of the Civil Rights Congress; the Rev. Pablo Ortiz, pastor of the Church of the Savior; Ted Archer of the Civil Rights Congress; Francisco Archilla, and Henrietta Friedman.

The caravan is scheduled to hold a mass rally at 7 o'clock tonight at 99 Street and Columbus Avenue. Caravan trucks are also scheduled to Fourth Street and Avenue C, at 7 p.m.; 95th Street and Broadway, 8:30 p.m.; 13th Street and Avenue B, 8:30 p.m.

Another Caravan truck is scheduled to be at a mass meeting on the waterfront, pier 7, South Street, at noon today.

"desires to emphasize the fact that merit and recognition, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin, should come to American citizens without special favors."

"The quota system should end immediately and adequate representation be given, due to the lack of it, to the Negro in the law departments of the government and on the Judiciary," the editorial declared.

"This is a matter which we submit to the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the City, and the political bosses of the parties."

In leveling this blast at the jimcrow system still existing within the Democratic and Republican parties today, the Amsterdam News joined the ranks of other organizations that have spearheaded and continued this fight to guarantee representation of the Negro people on the Bench of General Sessions, a traditionally lily-white court.

"While the gains have been solid the pace of progress and recognition has been far too slow," it pointed out. "In New York State and City, the Negro is represented on the Judiciary by one judge of the U. S. Customs Court; one justice of the City Court; one justice of the Court of Special Sessions; two Municipal Court justices; one Magistrate, and two justices of the Domestic Relations Court."

TOKEN APPOINTMENTS

"Not only are these token appointments inadequate, but it should be noted that the Negro is not represented on the County or State Supreme Court; no place on the Bench of the Court of General Sessions has come to him, and he has failed to get an appointment to the Federal Bench in New York. Inadequate and no representation are serious matters."

The editorial follows a drive initiated by the people of Harlem under the leadership of Rep. Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party, and Ewart Guinier, chairman of the ALP's Harlem Council, for a Negro General Sessions judge. Marcantonio and Guinier called the first big conference to start the drive.

Marcantonio, before the conference, pointed out that not until 1942 was a single Negro elected to the City Court of New York.

"It was at that time," the fiery labor Congressman noted, "that the American Labor Party brought about the election of a Negro, Justice Francis Rivers, the first Negro to be elected to a boroughwide court."

"The American Labor Party will do the same this year," Marcantonio declared.

"Considering the population of

Negroes in Manhattan, and considering that not a single Negro judge is in this court, the situation is just as disgraceful as it is in the United States Southern District Court, where no Negro has ever been appointed."

A few days ago, he announced the ALP was set to name a prominent Negro Democrat who was considering going into the Democratic primaries.

LAWYERS BACK FIGHT

The Harlem Lawyers Association and the National Lawyers Guild later threw the weight of their respective organizations behind the groups struggling to get Negro judges on the General Sessions Bench.

Attorneys Joseph E. Dyer and Curtis F. McClane were elected by the Harlem Lawyers Association to carry on the Association's campaign to elect Negroes to high judicial positions.

The National Lawyers Guild urged all bar associations to press for the nomination of a Negro to fill one of the three vacancies on the State Supreme Court. These vacancies will also be filled during the general elections in November.

Kempton Caught Rieseling

The West Side Club of the Young Progressives yesterday described a story about it in Murray Kempton's column in the New York Post as "false in every respect."

Kempton, successor to Victor Riesel as "labor columnist," reported that the club had canceled a meeting scheduled to hear O. John Rogge speak about Yugoslavia. The club said that Rogge WAS invited to speak on his trip to Europe, and the invitation stands. The club statement said a Trotskyite member who had been appointed to help the social committee, had instead rented a hall downtown, outside the club district, and broadcast press releases and leaflets about the meeting, all without authorization or knowledge of the club, and in a provocative manner.

The regular club meeting canceled the unauthorized arrangements and instructed the social committee to go ahead as planned.

Kempton never checked the story with club officers, the club said.

CP Says Garden Rally Will Aid Peace Fight

"An overflow meeting will be a vigorous answer to those who want to behead the peace movement by imprisoning its best fighters," the New York State Committee of the Communist Party declared yesterday in urging full backing to Wednesday's Madison Square Garden rally, called by the Civil Rights Congress.

The plea noted that the meeting will battle for freedom of 18 political prisoners, including Communist General Secretary Eugene Dennis, and for 27 Negroes doomed to death in various parts of the country on frame-up charges.

It noted, too, that, even more important, it comes at a time when the appeal of America's Communist leaders are "testing the crucial issue of the day: namely, whether the United States is definitely moving in the direction of destroying basic constitutional liberty and toward fascism."

"We urge every worker, every Communist, every lover of peace to support this great defense demonstrations," the State Committee plea said.



800 at Chicago Rally Protest Political Jailing

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, June 25.—Over 800 persons crowded the Eighth St. Theater here Friday night to protest the jailing of George Marshall, Eugene Dennis, members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee executive board, and the Hollywood Ten.

The rally was one of the most enthusiastic here in recent years, vigorously applauding speakers Rev. Richard Morford, National Council American-Soviet Friendship; Gale Sondergaard, screen actress wife of one of the Hollywood Ten; Gil Green, Illinois State Chairman of the Communist Party, and Vincent Hallinan, defense counsel for Harry Bridges.

Lester Davis, executive secretary of the Illinois Civil Rights Congress, sponsor of the rally, urged individual and group action to win the freedom of political prisoners by Presidential amnesty as well as to save the lives of some 21 Negro victims of frame-ups who are threatened with legal execution.

Pearl Hart, Chicago attorney, presided as chairman of the rally.

All speakers appealed for participation in the peace petition campaign for 5,000,000 signatures to the Stockholm pledge as the key to winning the freedom of those already jailed and barring the way for future victims of the cold war hysteria.

Lawyers Guild Hits Suspension Of 8 Teachers

The New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, at its June meeting, denounced the suspension of the eight teachers by the Board of Education. The chapter adopted a resolution which "condemns the injection of politics and partisanship into matters affecting the administration of the New York City school system, and the selection and tenure of school teachers."

Sign 3-Year Briggs Pact

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, June 25.—A three-year contract was signed here by the United Auto Workers for 30,000 Briggs auto workers, which includes a \$100 a month pension along Ford and Chrysler lines, with a 5-cent wage increase thrown in to sweeten the package.

An annual reopening was demanded and won by the workers.

Says U.S. Purges Pro-Peace Aides in Europe

BERLIN, June 25.—John Peet, British journalist who resigned recently from Reuters News Agency, said today that Allied Occupation officials who sought to cooperate with the Soviets or rebuild Europe were purged by their superiors.

Peet wrote the article, the first of a series, called "I Choose Freedom," for the newspaper Neues Deutschland.

Newsmen like himself, Peet said, who came to Europe to report objectively, to report the truth in the hopes of contributing to the cause of peace, found their dispatches altered or cut by their editors. Many, he said, became disgusted and went home.

In Austria in 1945, there were many progressive officials working with the western allies, Peet said. But known supporters of peace and progress, he added, were rigorously eliminated and their ranks rapidly grew thinner.

Dixie Election in South Korea

The Syngman Rhee puppet government of South Korea, installed by a rigged election May 19, 1948, has never had the support of the 18,000,000 people who live under the terror and brutal colonial policy of the American Occupation Forces. Despite an unprecedented number of U. S. tanks, machine guns and troops which were paraded throughout South Korea on the day of election, thousands of Koreans fled to the hills or hid at home and boycotted the balloting.

The sweeping opposition of South Koreans to American Occupation was indicated when two rightist leaders, considered favorites of AMG Chief Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, boycotted the elections. The two, Kim Koo and Kiman Kim-sic, returned from a

unity conference in north Korea on the eve of election and announced their decision to join sides with the North Korean government for a united, free and independent Korea.

VOTE PHONY ELECTION

The United Nations General Assembly, which ordered the South Korea elections in August of 1947, did so with misgivings. In the face of a vote boycott by the Eastern European People's Democracies, the Soviet Union's bid to Korean unity by withdrawal of its troops, the United States' insistence of maintaining armed rule in South Korea, and the unrest and impoverishment of the AMG-occupied territory, in contrast to the rapid industrialization and resurgence in Northern Korea, the UN

voted to hold a phony election under Wall Street lock and key.

The defection of the two right-wing Koreans, on whom American authorities had been relying for a show of "unanimity," after their return from Pyongyang, North Korea capital, had a sensational effect.

UNITY PROGRAM

Kim Kiu-sic had been hand-picked previously by Lt. Gen. Hodge as the president of the South Korean Interim Legislature. But when he returned to Seoul he announced with enthusiasm the five point unity program adopted by the North Korean government.

These were: agreement for a general election in the entire country and establishment of a unified policy; rejection of any form of

dictatorship; elimination of "monopolistic capitalism, yet recognition of property right"; end of all military bases for any foreign nation, and immediate Soviet-American negotiations to withdraw occupation troops followed by an announcement to the world of each power's intention regarding the future of Korea.

On Sept. 20, 1948 the U.S.S.R. announced that all Soviet troops would be withdrawn from North Korea by Jan. 1 and it expressed hope that the U. S. would do likewise in South Korea. The U.S. not only rejected the Soviet proposal but after Soviet troops left Korea, American occupation policies became intensified and the Rhee police state launched a series of provocative incidents against the North Korean People's Republic.



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China Gaining Mastery Of Its Swollen Rivers

PEKING, June 25. — All the main flood prevention projects for the current year throughout China are nearing completion. This year's work has been staggered to ensure the projects will be entirely finished in each part of the country before the onset of the flood seasons, which develop at different times.

Given normal conditions, the danger of large-scale floods this year has been virtually eliminated, though—such is the legacy left by the reactionary regime—far more work will still have to be done in the future. It thus represents a tremendous step forward in healing the scars of war and rehabilitating the country.

It lays a firm foundation, and to a certain extent provides a guarantee, for the increase this year of seven million tons in agricultural output.

More than 400 million cubic yards of earthworks are to be constructed and well over 3,000,000 peasants have been taking direct part in it. Apart from the higher quality of the work, in volume alone it is several times greater than many years of flood prevention under the Kuomintang rule. Work on the Yellow River in Shantung Province alone, for example, is 17 times more than the Kuomintang carried out in the five pre-war years.

10 MILLION AIDED

At least 10 million peasants and their families have been enabled to earn a living by the government's large-scale investment in these projects, and the peasants have responded by displaying immense initiative and effort. In many areas, targets for repairing and strengthening dykes have been surpassed.

More than 90 percent of the earthworks on the Yangtze River and 80 percent on the Hsueh River have already been carried out. The Yellow River project is 70 percent complete, and work on the Han River in Hupeh Province, with 1,482,000 acres of fertile farmland in its basin, is 95 percent complete.

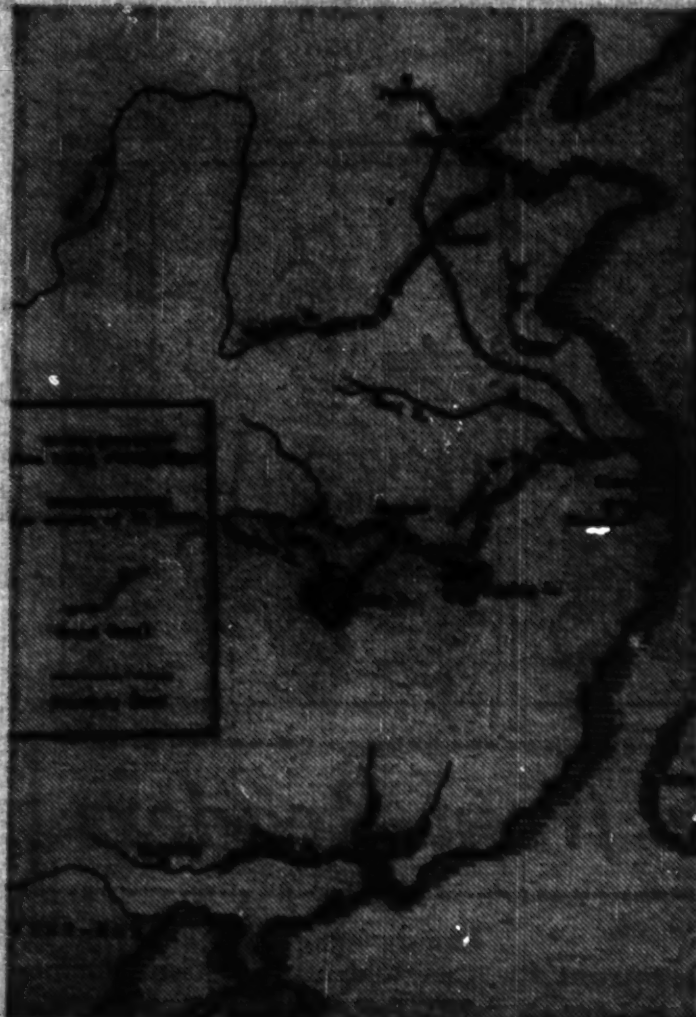
Forty thousand peasants in East China have in the past five months finished the earthworks for the current year on the first stage of the Yi River project. Work on the Grand Canal in North Kiangsu Province reached 42 percent of the total target by the end of April. Rebuilding and repair of sea dykes along the East China sea coast, which

were destroyed by typhoon last year, is in full stride. Sixty percent has already been finished.

REST OF SCHEDULE

The rest of the projects in these areas are to be completed before the flood season, which begins July 1, with the exception of the sea dykes, which will be completed one month later.

Dykes repairs on the Pearl



FLOOD CONTROL in China is being speeded by the People's Government. On the Yangtze River work on dikes is practically completed. Work on the Yellow River was 17 times the amount done by the Chiang government in five pre-war years. Dike repair on other rivers is paced to meet the different dates of the seasonal floods.

River in Kwangtung Province, South China, where the high water season sets in as early as May, were 80 percent complete by the end of March.

In Manchuria and North China, where floods generally come one month later than in other parts of the country, flood prevention projects on the local rivers are from 30 to 40 percent complete.

It is important to note that such a gigantic work of flood prevention is carried out while the war against the remnant military forces of the Kuomintang is still going on, millions of men still under arms and an overwhelming part of the national budget is devoted to military use. At the recent Anti-Flood Conference held in Peking during May 15-May 23, all the delegates and experts evinced the hope that as the whole country is restored to peace, water conservation projects of a permanent and even more positive nature would be quickly begun.

LIFE OF THE PARTY, the column by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the national committee of the Communist Party, appears Tuesdays and Thursdays in the Daily Worker.

Big Rubber Local Asks A-Bomb Ban

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The largest unit of the United Rubber Workers, CIO-Local 5, with 15,000 members—has asked President Truman and Congress to call a conference "of all nations interested in outlawing atomic warfare."

The Goodrich tire local passed a resolution to that effect a few days ago, which is published in its official organ for June.

It reads as follows:

WHEREAS: The existence of atomic and hydrogen bombs threaten all nations with suicidal destruction and

WHEREAS: An armaments race in the building of bigger and more destructive atom and hydrogen bombs offers no nation real security, and

WHEREAS: Conventions of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Lutheran churches, the International Red Cross, the Ohio Pastors Conference and others have asked for the outlawing of the hydrogen and atom-bombs through international agreement, and

WHEREAS: Following the conclusion of the first World war, representatives of many nations, realizing the actual and potential killing and maiming power of poison gas, met and banned its use as an instrument of war, and

WHEREAS: The hydrogen and atom bombs are infinitely more destructive than poison gas or any other weapon yet conceived by man, and

WHEREAS: Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, realizing the gravity of the world situation, is seeking to bring the large nations together to discuss the outlawing of atomic warfare and the ultimate objective, peace, therefore be it

RESOLVED: We urge President Truman and the Congress of the United States to take the initiative in convening a conference of all nations interested in outlawing atomic warfare.

200 Bronx Leaders Form Peace Group

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Two hundred Bronx community leaders representing union locals, parent-teacher bodies and churches met in the Lechem Aneim synagogue hall and set up the Northeast Bronx Committee for Peace this week.

Two hundred delegates and observers came at the call of some 35 local sponsors to discuss the means to win peace and agreed to support the World Peace Appeal to ban the A-bomb.

A continuations committee that included the sponsors and others elected from the floor decided to carry on the petition campaign, hold large outdoor rallies and contact all community organizations to urge creation of peace committees to affiliate with them.

The sponsors represented a broad cross-section of the area and included men and women like the Rev. Hugh H. Henry, of St. Luke's Episcopal Church at 222nd St.; Mrs. Rose Slayton, president of the Parents Association of P. S. 96; Arden Lampel, past commander of the Jewish War Veterans, Williamsburgh Post; the Rev. Newell A. Lasher, of St. George's Episcopal Church; John J. de Pasquale, assemblyman from the Allerton area; Michael de Filippis, recording secretary, Local 78, Bricklayers, Masons, Painters International Union; Harry Rothpearl, president of the Community Center of Israel; Irving Gurfield, chairman of the local AFP, and the synagogue's president, Ed Gaber.

Delegates and observers also were elected by tenants' committees. A report was given by Arden Lampel on the Mid-Century conference for Peace at Chicago.

The Rev. Henry delivered the invocation.

Local leaders spoke on the need to win the peace.

The call for the conference said, "Life or death is the decision today." It argued that "war is not inevitable" and that "peace is possible." It said that the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. and other capitalist countries can co-exist without war. And to win the peace, the call said, it was necessary to outlaw the A and H bomb; to resume negotiations between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. for friendship, and to strengthen the UN.

The call asked that all who want peace should transcend race, religious and political differences.

Bakers Plan "Peace" Bags for Rolls

Bakers Local 1 has hit upon the ingenious idea of getting a number of their employers to bake rolls, to be distributed by members at a forthcoming peace rally, in bags that read "Eat in Peace."

Tom Bellini, chairman of the local's Peace Committee, said these rolls will be handed out at a large meeting to be held in Yorkville, June 30, at 86th St. between third and Lexington.

The Yorkville site is chosen because the union was originally founded by German-Americans, Bellini said.

The executive board of the local—1,400 strong—has endorsed the Stockholm Peace Pledge. So has its Woman's Auxiliary. It has a sponsoring committee of members and their wives.

Bellini said peace committees have been established in a number of large bakery shops, including the Rockwell Baking Co. and Craig's Pastry Shop, both of Manhattan.

Attention, Fur Workers

All fur workers affected by the slow season reduction must receive an increase in their wages beginning with the week of June 19 in accordance with the two-wage system of the contract.

This wage increase is to cover the full slow season reduction of January, 1950.

Failure on the part of any manufacturer to return the full amount of the slow season reduction in the pay envelopes today or tomorrow must immediately be reported to the union office.

FURRIERS JOINT COUNCIL OF NEW YORK

IRVING FOTASH, Manager

JOSEPH WINOGRADSKY, Assistant Manager

JACK CONNOR, Assistant Manager

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Around the Globe

By Joseph Clark

David Was the Hero—Not Goliath

WE USED TO THINK David was the hero—Not Goliath. But the State Department, the United Fruit Co., the New York Times and the Herald Tribune have corrected us.

If a couple of million people were not its victims we'd say the most ludicrous spectacle of our times is the way the might of the American government, the wealth of Wall Street and the pages of the Times and Tribune are being used to smite little Guatemala. One little nation with 2,780,000 population of the 20 Latin American countries has not yet been coordinated (Gleichgeschaltet) and you'd think some one had put ants in Sulzberger's pants. One tiny country whispers that it wants to be middle of the road, and follow Roosevelt's policies and you'd think some one spiked Mrs. Ogden Reid's tea. (Sulzberger of the Times, and Mrs. Reid of the Tribune, of course.) A couple of

months ago Mrs. Reid's paper erupted with a series of articles on the menace of Guatemala. Now the Times has assigned its stink bomb specialist, Will Lissner, to do the same job.

GET THE OMINOUS OVERTONES as you read Lissner's lead:

"The Soviet Union has under way in Central America a long-range program for penetrating inter-American defenses in the strategic Panama Canal region and shattering continental unity."

As you read the thousands of words of Lissner's copy you try to find a single sentence, a phrase, a word which would indicate there really is a single Soviet agent who has done or suggested these things. But Lissner found none. So all he could do was repeat in almost every paragraph that "the activities of Soviet agents in the strategic Central American isthmus . . . were studied," by him.

"Que estudiente!" they would say down in Guatemala. What a student Mrs. Lissner's little boy turned out to be. One example of his ignorance: Vicente Lombardo Toledano is known throughout the world as the head of the Latin American Confederation of Labor (CTAL) and connected with its publications. He's not a member of the Communist Party, although he is known all over as a friend of the Soviet Union and a fighter for unity of labor, Communists and all progressives. But Lissner writes about "Señor Lombardo Toledano's . . . party newspaper, La Voz de México."

No one would be more surprised about this than the editors of La Voz de México, the central organ of the Communist Party of Mexico.

After warning about the Soviet plots Lissner gives the perspective of these red plotters:

"Indeed, the program looks forward to establishing a strong, leftwing labor movement controlled by the Communists only in 15 or 20 years."

With that kind of perspective what becomes of the plotting? Ah, these reds have a more practical aim, Lissner writes: to create such conditions in Latin America that the U. S. will be "more amenable to Soviet 'peace' maneuvers."

There's that dirty word again, that terrible goal of Communist activity, PEACE.

ONE THING we expect to find as a result of all this—bigger and more interesting ads from the United Fruit Co. in the Times. For years that company ran Guatemala. Now the government of Guatemala suggests that Guatemala is interested in running its own affairs.

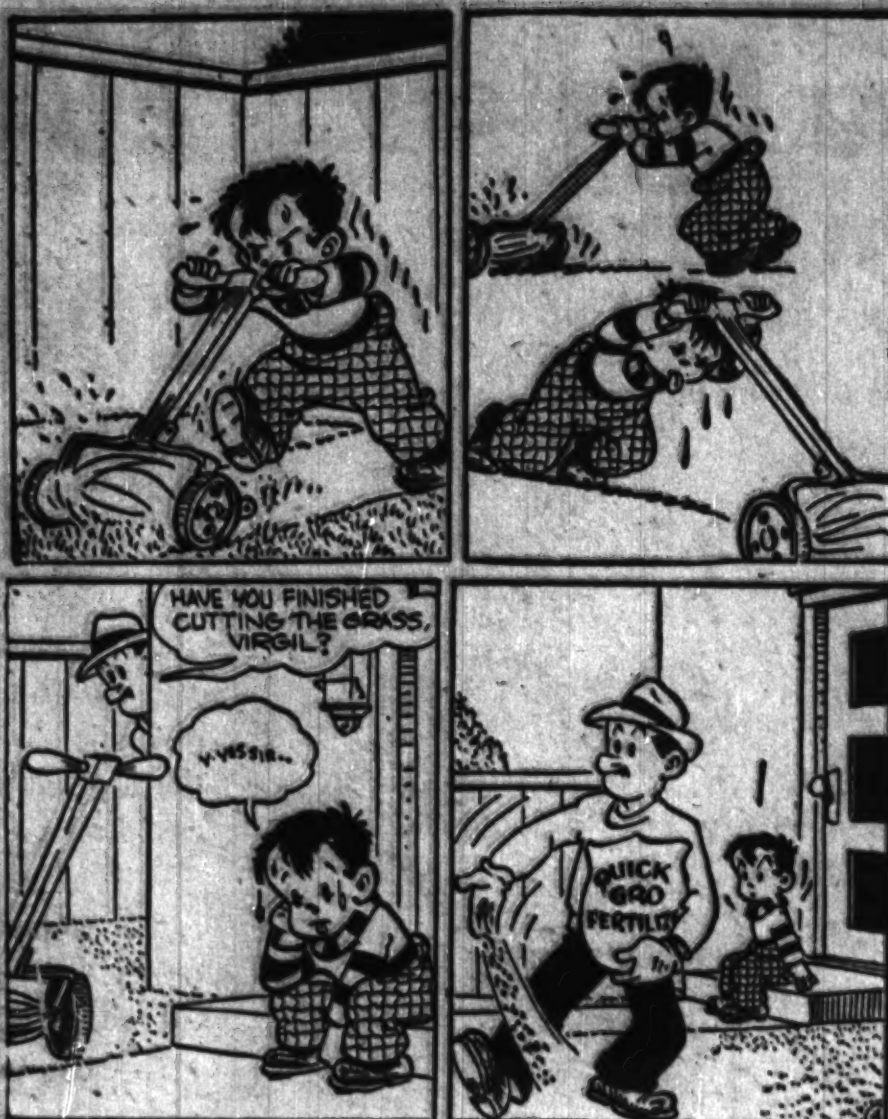
And, just to scoop Lissner, here's one reason why this campaign has been undertaken against Guatemala. U. S. military men want to build a new canal in Central America—maybe through Nicaragua. Wherever it is, all of Central America must be colonized to the last square inch. So the target is Guatemala.

One final note on this campaign against Guatemala. Lissner's story says there are "nearly 4,000,000 people" in Guatemala. On the same page a tiny cable from Guatemala "places the population of Guatemala at 2,782,000." There was a time when you could trust the Times for information like that—now the cold war has even warped its population figures.

Thank you, Dimitroff Club of Flatbush, for the \$5.00. And thanks to all who have made this a successful drive. Now what do you say you get subscriptions and new readers for the paper?

VIRGIL

By Len Kleis



Letters from Readers

Protests Bias of West 10th St. Restaurant

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

An incident has come to our attention recently which we feel should be widely known. It concerns the discriminatory policies and practices of the Julius Lombardi Restaurant, 181 W. 10 St.

Several weeks ago two friends of ours, a Negro and a Nisei (Japanese-American), who had been spending an exhausting evening apartment hunting, started to enter this restaurant.

Although the place was ob-

viously more than half empty, they told us that the restaurant served a restricted clientele and that reservations in advance were necessary. From the experience of others who have been served there without any question being raised about reservations, it is clear that there was no truth in this flimsy excuse and that it was being used to deny service on the basis of color.

We feel that lower west side groups and individuals should let the management know of their indignation at such action.

White Collar Workers

Press Lies About Peace Drive

(Continued from Page 3)

pire is not in China, Poland and Bulgaria, which are liberated from capitalist rule, but in occupied Japan, Greece, South Korea.

Soviet's Bomb Control Plan

The Times says the Russians have "repudiated" the "only feasible plan" for atomic control, the Baruch plan. And the Post's Kingdon echoes "The Soviet Union has rejected . . . international inspection. It has suggested no specific alternative."

BUNK. The Times' own correspondent, Harrison Salisbury wrote, and the Times printed it Feb. 5: "The Soviet Union strongly favors international control of atomic weapon production and, in fact, the abolition and prohibition of all atomic arms. It also favors an international inspection system and utilization of United Nations machinery for control of the apparatus."

Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky told the UN last November that an international atomic control agency could cross the Soviet border and "smell the materials, touch them, feel them, do anything they want or desire." But that Vishinsky statement was suppressed by papers throughout the U. S.

The lying Mr. Kingdon says Russia never offered an atomic control plan.

BUNK. On June 11, 1947, the Soviet delegation to the UN first offered its proposals for outlawing atomic weapons, for international inspection and control. This Soviet plan was turned down by the U. S.-backed Atomic Energy Commission. On Oct. 2, 1948, the Soviet Union offered another resolution, for simultaneous action on outlawing the bomb and international atomic control. The State Department turned it down.

The Times still calls the Baruch plan, which would turn the world's atomic power over to private Wall Street companies, the "only feasible plan."

BUNK. Chester Barnard, a member of the State Department board which wrote this country's major report on atomic policy, admitted in November, 1949, that under the Baruch plan "other nations would have to relinquish, step by step and voluntarily, important elements of sovereignty in advance of the relinquishment of the bomb by the U. S."

BUNK, because Dr. R. G. Gustavson, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, atomic scientist and a member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) said last April that the Baruch plan is "stupid"; that it would make the U. S. "control all the uranium mined," and no self-respecting nation would accept it.

The newspapers don't want peace. So they rant about the World Peace Appeal. But they're not going to stop people from signing on the dotted line for peace.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Why They Are 'Liberal' On Social Security

ONLY TWO SENATORS cast votes against the social security improvements voted in the upper chamber. The great majority of those who consistently vote against even the mildest benefits for the people supported the changes. The explanation is simple: this was money voted for corporations to relieve them of the bulk of the pension burden they agreed to after some strikes or threats of strikes. The workers contribute half of this money through pay envelope deductions.

According to the Senate plan, which may be whittled down some to meet the bill passed in the House, old age benefits would rise about 80 percent over present levels. A steel or auto worker who averaged \$250 monthly for the past five years would be entitled to \$42 social security now, \$67 under the new measure.

That makes Philip Murray and Walter Reuther "labor statesmen." They laid down the pattern of \$100 a month, "less social security."

The companies obliged themselves to make up only the difference between \$100 and social security. In the above case, a steel or auto firm would only have to add \$33. If the retired worker has a wife aged 65 or over, and gets an additional 50 percent of his own benefit, the company adds nothing.

The Bethlehem and Ford formulas, as we warned at the time they were announced, were deliberately designed so the companies could escape paying most of their obligation eventually and shift a good part of it on the nation's workers. It is estimated that some companies, like Bethlehem, who have had their own pension plans, will have a lower cost under the new measure than they had prior to last fall's strike.

IT ALL adds up to this:

- The pension settlements, as we said repeatedly, cost the companies very little. For them the deal was, in effect, a wage freeze.

- What Murray called at his convention "the greatest gain in the history of collective bargaining" was in a major sense not a collective bargaining gain but collection on a long-postponed improvement in the 15-year-old social security law that even many of the Republicans in Congress were committed to support. While labor's pressure on employers hastened action on the bill in Congress, much of this LEGISLATIVE gain was palmed off by employers (and accepted by labor leaders) as a collective bargaining gain.

- While the pension settlements were based on the principle that workers don't contribute, the new bill actually shifts the biggest chunk out of the monthly \$100 to the Social Security Board toward whose fund the workers pay half.

- The motives back of the Ford-Bethlehem formulas become even more suspicious when it is realized that many pension plans were already in effect in the ladies' garment, fur, mine and other industries which did not tie the company's obligation to social security. The retired workers in those industries will in many cases have \$30 or more above \$100 under the new bill.

- To make sure the deal would stick, the negotiators of those "pattern-making" contracts sewed up the pensions for five years. No changes in them can be made until then.

I AM NOT overlooking the value of pressure upon employers, through strikes or other forms, to force gains on the legislative front. Nor am I overlooking the benefit that many of the unorganized workers get through such pressure. But why should the steel, auto and other corporations benefit from that gain? Why were they, thereby, exempt from coming across with the much-needed wage raise for workers?

In view of the way the social security picture is shaping, and the obvious deflation of the much ballyhooed "victories" Murray, Reuther, et al., have been claiming, it would seem that the workers ought to be getting up new steam for a wage raise.

The pensions may be sewed up for five years, but many contracts like steel's will soon be due for wage reopeners. The workers have a claim for raises on double grounds. The sooner they stake out that claim the more likely it is that their demand will penetrate union and company offices.

COMING: THE CARTERS VISIT STALINGRAD . . . IN THE WEEKEND WORKER

Peace Panics the Press

IN ONE SINGLE DAY, Friday, four New York papers leaped in to smear the ban-the-bomb petitions. The New York Times, Daily News, Mirror and Post united in one angry snarl of hatred and fear.

And the signature campaign to banish the A-bomb from the world is but one week old in America! What a tribute this is to the enormous power the people have to stop another war if they really organize to do so!

WHAT ARGUMENTS can these feverish war-makers dig up to scare the public from fight against atomic slaughter? They have no real arguments at all. They have only lies and deceit. They are afraid to confess to their readers that **THEY ALL WANT ANOTHER WAR** no matter how they dish up their alibis.

The New York Times leads the way, as usual.

The whole thing is a Soviet plot to "disarm the West," it stutters feebly. Well, if it is, then why does the Soviet Union offer to reduce its armaments by one-third, and why does it tell its own people to consider ANY government which first uses the A-bomb as a war criminal? Why doesn't Washington tell us Americans that it also is willing to accept such a brand of war guilt if it first throws the A-bomb in a new war?

The Times says that without the A-bomb we will be "defenseless."

This is bunk. Every atomic scientist admits that **IN AN ATOMIC WAR THE U.S.A. CANNOT BE PROTECTED** from atomic bombing no matter how many bombs, planes and radar we pile up in our crazy armaments race. The A-bomb is not a "defense" of the U.S.A., but a terrible menace to our country. Only peace can save our country from the horrors of atomic warfare. The peace petitions are the most patriotic movement of real defense in America today. They are aimed at defending America from atomic war on our soil.

THE TIMES SAYS the Soviet Union has been an aggressor since the war ended. Proof? None whatsoever! It can only point to China and the Eastern European democracies as proof of "Soviet aggression." According to this, no people anywhere in the world can henceforth change its form of government, no African or Asian colony can win national freedom without the Times viewing this as proof of "Soviet aggression!"

That means that the Times wants the A-bomb, not to defend America but to crush the colonial peoples and the European working classes' march to Socialism. That is, the Times wants the A-bomb for aggression, not America's defense.

THE TIMES CLAIMS that we must "remain strong" to discourage "aggression" by the Soviet Union. This argument is full of holes. First, they said that it was "our strength" which kept the Soviet Union from "over-running Europe" after the war. Now, they claim that we are weak, with our backs to the wall, that we must rush our military defenses so we will "be ready" by 1954.

But if we were so weak since the war, how come that the so-called "Soviet aggressor" did not attack us, but instead continuously offered partial disarmament, withdrawal of all occupation troops?

WHEN WILL THE TIMES ACCEPT NEGOTIATION with the Soviet Union? Never, is its answer. But it fears to admit publicly that it is pro-war, that it has thrown away all hopes for peace, and pushes ahead for war. Its alibi these days—like Acheson's—is that when we are "stronger" than the Russians we may negotiate in the distant future. But didn't they just argue that it was our blessed monopoly of the A-bomb which made us stronger than the Russians after the war, and prevented their "aggression"? Why then did we smash FDR's Yalta-Potsdam Agreements and break off all genuine negotiations and all trade?

The Times' position is that we will blackmail the Socialist states into submission when we pile up more A-bombs than they. But even when we had the so-called monopoly of the A-bomb, the Socialist states would not submit to our blackmail. Now, they too have the A-bomb. They will submit to dictation even less.

The Times' plan is not for negotiation but for the planned provocation of another horrible world war!

This is what the nation must realize. This is what it must end and can stop. All arguments in favor of atomic weapons are criminal arguments. The people are on the march to impose peace. They will sign the peace petitions.



Rally at Madison Square Garden, Wednesday, June 28

As We See It

Demand for East-Side West Trade Growing in Western Europe

By Rob F. Hall WASHINGTON.

BEHIND THE SCENES in the State and Commerce Departments and in the office of ECA, there is a lot of talk, I hear, about the "danger" of a resumption of East-West trade. This phrase is political shorthand for commerce between the countries of western and Eastern Europe.

Publicly, Secretary of State Acheson, Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer and ECA administrator Paul Hoffman are on record as favoring such trade. Actually, they regard the restoration of these pre-war trade relations as potentially disastrous to the sort of colonial Europe they are attempting to create.

For this reason, the U.S. demanded of every country as a precondition for receiving Marshall Plan dollar grants that there would be no exports to eastern Europe of certain specified items. The list was so long and comprehensive that about all Western Europe was permitted to ship to the East were sofa pillows and mouth organs. The capital goods, heavy machinery, and raw materials which Eastern Europe needed for its expanding economy were embargoed on the order of Washington.

The effectiveness of the embargo is revealed by figures for exports from Western Europe to Eastern Europe. In 1938 they totaled \$1,721,000,000. In 1948 they had fallen to \$735 million. East European exports to Western Europe declined from \$1,400,000,000 to \$510 million during the same period.

This would suggest that by Marshall Plan bribery and various types of blackmail, the U. S. Government had accomplished its aim.

THE FACT IS, however, that during the past year a trend in the opposite direction has been noticeable. West European countries have been interpreting the blacklist slightly more liberally. They have decided that they will export this or that article to Eastern Europe and argue with Hoffman later. England has not hesitated to sell tractor tires to Poland and, according to some worrying Congressmen, the dike is sprinkling quite a few leaks.

And now the Soviet Union has come forward with an offer to sell grain to Western Europe. The government of the USSR, speaking through the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, meeting in Geneva, has asked the countries of West

Europe what they are willing to sell in exchange.

The State Department attempted to belittle the Soviet offer, describing it as "merely propaganda." But the State Department faces a very real dilemma. It must either consent to lift the embargo on certain commodities which the West is prepared to sell to the East—or it must take the responsibility for vetoing some first steps towards the resumption of East-West trade.

Most students of European economy insist that, despite all of Washington's efforts, trade between Eastern and Western Europe will inevitably resume its old channels. Marshall Plan dollars could divert the flow for a while but even if the Marshall Plan should continue in some form after 1952, they say, the old pattern will reassert itself.

TRADE RELATIONS with Eastern Europe are necessary to Western Germany, and no one knows this better than the Germans. With or without the consent of Mr. Acheson, the Western Germans will seek reestablishment of this trade.

The new East-West trade, however, will differ fundamentally from its prewar character. There was once a time when Eastern Europe was largely semi-colonial, a producer of raw products which it sold to Germany and Western Europe for manufactured articles. Under the new socialist and people's governments, industry is in the process of development. In the USSR, as is well known, industrial production in 1948 reached and surpassed the prewar level. Back in 1918, Russia's total industrial production was 16 billion dollar rubles. In 1949 the increase in industrial production

over 1948 was more than 30 billion rubles. Eastern Europe is no longer dependent on Western Europe.

The new East-West trade, therefore, will be characterized by the exchange of mutually desirable goods, a business relationship between equals, and will encompass a flow of both raw products and manufactured commodities in both directions.

Such commercial relations are regarded with great favor in Western Europe not only because of the direct benefits which Western Europe will receive, but also because it will lessen dependence on the U. S.

DISPATCHES FROM Paris and London recently have revealed that with the mounting success of the Stockholm Peace petition campaign more and more voices have been raised in favor of a "neutral" Western Europe. One cannot be "neutral" of course on the question of war and peace. Yet along with these discussions there is developing an ever greater demand in Western Europe for the restoration of East-West trade.

The two developments, of course, are not separate. The more trade develops between socialist Eastern Europe and capitalist Western Europe, the weaker becomes Acheson's hold on the governments of the west. The movement for peace will be strengthened. It will be increasingly difficult for Acheson to harness the governments of West Europe to his atomic war chariot.

Moreover, to understand the economic life of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe is to understand why these governments could never be aggressors in war. In his election last March, Molotov said:

"We have no reason to conceal the fact that to carry out our great, long-range economic plans, the USSR is interested in a stable peace and extensive peaceful cooperation with other countries. A stable peace, peace all over the world—that is the banner under which the USSR and the countries of people's democracy are marching ahead."





SPOTLIGHT ABROAD

Viet Nam Takes U.S. Arms Via French

RANGOON (Telepress). — The Voice of Viet Nam radio reports that "a great part of the lend-lease arms supplied to France is already in Viet Nam hands serving in the fight to wipe out aggressive colonialism."

Commenting on the setting up of an American economic mission in Indo-China, the radio declared that the American government would be no more successful in Viet Nam than the French.

To Protest South Africa Jimcrow June 26

LONDON (Telepress). — The African National Congress has designated June 26 as a day of protest against the Malan Government's policy of race discrimination. The South African Communist Party, the South African Indian Congress and the African People's Organization has supported the appeal.

Grow 800 Different Plants Near Michurinsk

MICHURINSK, USSR. — There are 800 varieties of fruit trees, berry bushes, vegetables and decorative plants growing in the gardens outside this town named for the great Russian horticulturist. There are 50 varieties of apples alone. On a small slope are vines of 15 kinds of Michurin grapes which are not impaired by winter frosts. These are now cultivated in 500 places in the Soviet Union.

Located in the city are the Central Genetics Laboratory, an experimental center, a vegetable and melon crops station, a horticultural institute and school. Formerly Michurinsk was a squalid little town called Kozlov. Today it has 21 secondary schools, two institutes, a theatre, six clubs and 85 libraries.

Demand UN Expel South Africa

NAIROBI, East Africa (ALN). — The East African Indian National Congress, representing the large Indian population here, demanded that the neighboring Union of South Africa be expelled from the United Nations until it begins to behave like the democracy it pretends to be. The action coincided with passage by the Jimcrow South African House of Assembly of the group areas bill, which provides for separate ghettos for Africans, Indians and mixed white-Negro groups in all South African cities. South Africa has banned the Communist Party and already has laws which provide prison terms for organizing white and colored workers into the same unions. Only 10 percent of South Africa's population is white.

Chinese Youth Send Mural to U. S. Youth

PEKING (NCNA). — The New Democratic Youth League of China has acknowledged receipt of a letter of greetings from the recent national conference of the Labor Youth League of America. The letter said that "in token of the friendship between our two peoples," they were sending a mural painted by three young artists depicting this solidarity against imperialism.

1,126,000 Polish Children to Get Vacations

WARSAW (PN). — This summer 1,126,000 children, one out of every four now in school, will get a vacation in the country or be enrolled in suburban day camps, free or at slight cost to parents. Major share of the fresh-air fund comes from a special item in the national budget, set up for that purpose and from funds made available to unions and women's organizations. Farmers' wives will send 300,000 children to nurseries functioning in rural areas.

Demand Nehru Free Unionists

JAKARTA, Indonesia (ALN). — The Indonesian Federation of Labor approached visiting Indian Prime Minister Nehru June 12 to demand the release of thousands of Indian union and peasant association leaders held in prison. The demand came in the midst of a large-scale strike movement within Indonesia itself, directed mainly against Dutch, U.S. and British oil and shipping interests. Oil workers' delegates from all parts of the country met at Semarang June 14, to organize an All-Indonesian Oil Workers Union for the first time.

Relief Cases Rise 18th Month

Welfare Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard reported yesterday that 353,855 persons, comprised in 174,261 cases, received Welfare Department aid in May. This is an increase of 1,150 cases or 1,994 persons as compared with April, and is the 18th consecutive month in which there has been an increase.

"Employables rose by 593 cases. The rest of the increase was laid to 'exhaustion of savings and the long duration of unemployment.' The Department of Welfare in May," said Hilliard's report to Mayor O'Dwyer, "acted on 18,512 applications for public assistance; of these, 8,850 cases were accepted."

Mexico City Sinking

MEXICO CITY, June 25 (UP). — The Mexican capital is sinking at the rate of more than 14 inches a year according to latest studies, soil scientist Carrillo Flores reported today.

"Something must be done immediately to save Mexico City's buildings from the water," according to Carrillo Flores said.

100 Women

(Continued from Page 3)
dren growing up without homes or fathers or a normal life."

Mrs. Venida Morelan, young Negro mother of two, from Springfield, Mass., broke into tears as she spoke passionately of the peace movement in all lands.

MESSAGE READ

A telegram was read from the Women's International Democratic Federation greeting the conference. "Your fight for peace," the wire read, "is linked with 81 million women united in a worldwide fight to ban atomic war."

Suggestions were made for committees of correspondence among farm women.

Group discussions dealt with the effects of the cold war on children's educational and social needs, on civil liberties and the standard of living. Emphasis was placed on the need to root the peace movement among working women and wives of workers.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

Bertha Reynolds, social worker, discussed the link between dwindling civil liberties and the cold war.

The conference hailed the "courageous women of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, now imprisoned for refusal to yield membership lists of anti-fascists."

Also condemned was the imprisonment of the Hollywood Ten and of Eugene Dennis.

The conference urged defeat of the Mundt bill, and the passage of FEPC, and condemned the deportation drive and the threats to execute Willie McGee and the Martinsville 7. It urged freedom of the Communist leaders on trial for their political beliefs, and also demanded the release of Rosa Lee Ingram.

Recommendations to collect 20,000 peace petitions were adopted. The conference also voted to send a delegate to the Second World Peace Conference in Genoa, Italy.

Other recommendations were: a children's peace ballot, a women's peace bulletin, an essay peace contest among high school students, and the building of women's peace committees in shop, community and mass organizations of women.

Endorsing the 10-point peace program of Trygve Lie, UN Secretary General, the conference voted to send a letter to President Truman demanding he negotiate differences between the U. S. and the Soviet Union.

Additional speakers included Florence Luscomb, Progressive Party, and Dr. Joseph F. Fletcher, professor of the Union Theological Seminary.

City Welfare 'On Trial' Tonight

Unemployed youths, who were jailed because they presented grievances to the Welfare Department, will testify tonight at a Public Hearing, at Central Plaza Hall, Second Avenue and Seventh Street, 8 p.m. The Committee of Unemployed Youth, has "summoned" Mayor O'Dwyer to defend his administration against charges of brutality and indifference.

Progressives

(Continued from Page 3)
forces of the people and make the peace sentiment articulate on election day, Baldwin explained.

This will be done, he said, by:
• Using the party's influence, in alliance with other peace forces, to secure nomination of peace candidates by the two old parties or in the primaries.

• By running its own candidates in key states and congressional districts where the cold war candidates otherwise would monopolize the ballots.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) will receive the Progressive Party nomination for reelection, Baldwin reported.

The Progressive Party called on all interested organizations to make the week of July 6-12 FEPC Week. It called on all citizens to participate in a Mass Vigil, public meeting and Mass Lobby for FEPC in Washington on July 11 and 12.

"By refusing even to review the convictions of the Joint Anti-Fascist 11, the Hollywood 10 and George Marshall, and by sustaining the conviction of Eugene Dennis," the Progressive Party declared, "the (Supreme) Court has acquiesced in the first mass jailing of political prisoners in the nation's history. Without even considering the merits of their cause, it has condemned these heroic men and women whose only 'crime' is a devotion to the Bill of Rights so firm

and passionate that they dared risk their freedom to defend it against its enemies."

The Progressive Party called on all Americans to join in demanding the immediate release of these prisoners.

500 in Sudan Die In Polio Epidemic

KHARTOUM, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, June 25 (UP). — Five hundred persons have died in the last six months in a cerebro-spinal meningitis epidemic in the Sudan, official tabulations showed today.

In a similar outbreak of the disease in the British West African colonies of Nigeria, Gambia, Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, 4,104 out of 33,121 cases were fatal up to May 20.

What's On?

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Dennis

(Continued from Page 2)

among wider sections of the population. In this campaign, he stressed, the Civil Rights Congress has become the major rallying center and has made the case of Dennis and the other Communist leaders a pivotal point of its work. Everyone who cherished democracy should give the fullest support to the CRC, he said.

As examples of the CRC's activities in connection with the case, he noted the 97 rallies to be held throughout New York City during the week of June 21-28, to be climaxed with Madison Square Garden meeting June 28.

There was also the historic Debs-Dennis rally in Canton, O., at Nims Park where Eugene V. Debs was jailed for making a speech defying the warlord of World War I. He referred to a number of other activities and plans in Michigan, California, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

As indications of the further broadening of the campaign, Brandt cited the editorial indictment of the Dennis persecution in the American Bar Association Journal, as well as similar stands coming from all over the world and the U. S.

The galvanizing force in this work is naturally the Communist Party, whose independent work has forced the cases before the conscience of mankind. Brandt lauded the demonstrations and picket lines, sponsored both by the Communist Party and other groups, which have taken place in such cities as Chicago, Cleveland, Tucson, Los Angeles and Detroit.

From 30,000 to 35,000 messages have gone to President Truman calling for the freedom of Dennis, Brandt said. They came from all sections of the country—New York, Chicago, Ohio, Michigan, California, Maryland, Pennsylvania. On top of that, millions of leaflets have been distributed bringing out the issues in the case.

Latest material is the 250,000 stickers put out by the CRC urging Dennis' release.

All of this—especially the campaign for peace signatures—Brandt asserted, has made the CRC's recently announced campaign for Presidential amnesty for Dennis and the other frame-up victims a realizable objective. He greeted the initiative of the CRC in launching the amnesty campaign on the occasion of Independence Day, July 4.

The amnesty campaign, he said, "can and must involve the greatest number of people in our country, especially labor, the Negro people, professional-cultural groups, and liberal organizations, including many anti-Communist forces, and groups that may support the present administration and its policies, but are opposed to the imprisonment of its opponents."

Brandt was certain the amnesty campaign would find wide support in the labor movement, especially from the rank and file who see in the jailings a threat to their basic trade union rights. The workers know that the frame-ups of such labor leaders as Harry Bridges and Harold Christoffel are direct fruits of anti-Communist persecutions.

"The amnesty campaign," he went on, "can get a good response from the Negro people, if it is made an integral part of the struggle for freedom of the 28 Negroes facing imminent legal lynchings."

Brandt believed that other organizations would join with the CRC in heading up the amnesty appeal.

Amnesty for the fighters for peace must become a main feature of the work of all Communists and lovers of peace," he stated. "The freedom of Dennis and the other fighters for peace, as a result of a great amnesty campaign, will directly affect the next stage of the struggle—the effort to get the U. S. Supreme Court to review and reverse the Foley Square conviction."

It will also have a bearing on the decision of the Court of Ap-

peals which is due to render a decision on appeal arguments finished Friday. Brandt urged a stepped-up campaign in the interim on such basic issues as the unconstitutionality of the Smith Act, the right to travel for the 11 Communist defendants, so that the issues can be brought to the people and funds raised for the fight.

Brandt also urged that the appeal briefs setting forth the fundamental issues in the frameup of the Communist 11 be widely distributed. They may be obtained from the National Non-Partisan Committee for the Defense of the 12, 28 W. 26th St.

NAACP

(Continued from Page 2)

with "Communist," Stalin stooge," and other Un-American Committee epithets.

Points of order were called on opponents while speakers for the bill could wander all over the earth in attacking Communists.

Although there were Communist Party members present who asked for the floor on points of special privilege, the chairman, Rev. Stephen G. Spottswood, Washington, refused to recognize them.

Mrs. Maude White Katz, delegate from New York and a member of the conference rules committee, sought the floor again and again, but the chair would not recognize her. Earlier, in the closing minutes of the regional meeting, Edward Strong, of Philadelphia, asked the delegates to "take a good look at me, I'm a Communist . . ." but the rest of his speech was drowned out as the public address system was cut off and another microphone turned on from which a platform speaker boomed out a routine call to assembly.

Dr. James E. Jackson, Ann Arbor, Mich., observer, had a similar experience during the floor debate. Charles Mitchell, Stamford, Conn., delegate, brought a hush to the tumult when he angrily announced "I'm a Communist and I defy anyone to prove that I have sabotaged the organization's program or that I 'infiltrated' the organization under false pretenses. He referred the delegates to his branch president and the record of his activity.

Attorney Willard Ransom, president of the Indiana State Conference of NAACP Branches, led the fight against the resolution. He was joined on the floor by Rev. Clarence T. R. Nelson, also of Indiana, Dora Shaw, Brooklyn, an officer of the independent Local 65 wholesale and retail workers union, and others.

A special rule limited debate to 10 for and 10 against.

Chief among the supporters of the resolution on the floor were Drs. James McClendon, Detroit; George Fleming, Texas; and Mrs. Lillie Jackson, Baltimore, who kept up an anti-Communist tirade from her seat. Two white delegates were among the active and vocal supporters of the resolution Father Charles E. Little, an Anglican priest from Rhode Island, and Alfred Baker Lewis, the wealthy Greenwich, Conn., social democrat.

FINAL VOTE

The final vote was 309 for, 57 against, with 115 not voting.

About 75 percent of the delegates either were middle class professionals or employed by local, state or federal governments. At the beginning of the vote, many remained seated, but delegation leaders ranged through the aisles, arousing the sitters, most of whom feared economic sanctions.

The resolution empowers officers to "investigate and study the ideological composition and trends of the membership and leadership of local branches," and instructs the board to "suspend and reorganize, or lift the charter and expel any branch which, in the judgement of the board . . . comes under Communist or other political control and domination."

Passage of the anti-Communist resolution was set from the first day as the main objective by the

leaders. Roy Wilkins, administrator, in his keynote address Tuesday, opened up the attack. On Wednesday, Ambassador Edward R. Dudley, in his State Department-approved speech, called for joining the NAACP to the cold war activities abroad.

Thursday's speaker was the cold war ideologist, Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.

Behind the scenes, Walter White, Wilkins, Dudley, Dr. Raymond Logan, another State Department employee, Mrs. Daisy Lamkin, who owns an interest in the Pittsburgh Courier, and A. Philip Randolph all worked on formulating resolutions and organizing floor strategy. Many delegates remarked that the State Department controlled the content and mechanism of the conference throughout.

A floor fight developed over endorsement of Point Four but regional leaders were able to hold a majority in line. However there was a break in many delegations where delegates insisted upon voting against the resolve to ask Point Four penetration of African countries.

The conference reaffirmed the NAACP opposition to the Mundt bill and the Taft-Hartley Act, but there were a few cynical snickers when the resolution was read, after the all-out violent attack on Communists by the same resolutions committee the day before. Delegates from independent unions fought, unsuccessfully, to change the labor resolution phrasing which left independent unions—even those Negro unions in the railroad industry now fighting against exclusion from lily-white brotherhoods—outside the NAACP pale. The Groveland, Fla., cases where three Negroes have been sentenced to death in a rape frameup, was the only case, of more than 28 now outstanding mentioned in the resolution on civil rights. Attorney Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel, after hearing a special delegation or the Ingram Case, reported that lawyers were seeking a pardon for Mrs. Ingram and her two sons from the Georgia governor. Failing that, he said, they would institute habeas corpus proceedings.

The case of the Trenton Six was not mentioned, but when Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll arrived to speak on civil rights Friday night, he was greeted by two youths carrying a sandwich sign with the legend: GOVERNOR DRISCOLL: FREE THE TRENTON SIX. A Progressive Party leaflet summarizing the case was given each delegate.

A similar leaflet was issued to delegates on the Willie McGee case in Mississippi.

Atlanta was chosen for the 1915 conference.

Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

"only rumors." Syngman Rhee, reactionary president of South Korea, was "not treating the broadcast as an official notice." It said these claims of South Korea "could not be confirmed."

President Truman, leaving Kansas City for Washington, said in reply to a newsman's question that there had been no declaration of war by North Korea. Then he refused to answer any more questions until he had met with Secretary Acheson and the heads of the military establishment.

The UN Commission declared that the North Korean radio charged that the Rhee troops had crossed the 38th Parallel—border line between the two parts of Korea. The quiescent government's attack had been repulsed and Southern Korean troops forced to retreat back to their territory.

The reports added up to a criminal provocation, long openly forecast by the Rhee puppet government to draw the United Nations into a Greek-style intervention against the democratic struggles of the Koreans. Clashes along the 38th Parallel, instigated by U. S. armed southern Korean troops, have been continuous.

While Secretary of State Dean

Acheson was calling on the United Nations to invoke "peacemaking" machinery in Korea, reliable sources, according to the United Press, said Gen. MacArthur had already sent the first shipments of U. S. arms to South Korea, 100 miles distant. The tanks and heavy guns were reported being flown in transport planes with fighter escort.

The U. S. resolution to the 11-man Security Council declared that the action "of the Northern Korean forces constitutes a breach of peace," called on North Korea to "cease hostilities" and withdraw "their armed forces to the 38th Parallel, and requested the UN's Commission on Korea to 'observe the withdrawal of the Northern Korean forces' and to keep the Security Council 'informed on the execution of this resolution.'"

The provocative nature of the resolution, introduced by Ambassador Ernest A. Gross, acting chief U. S. delegate to the UN, was dramatized by the incoherent reports of Korean developments and the sweeping indictment of North Korean forces by the U. S. before responsible judgment could be made.

The Soviet Union, which withdrew its occupation troops from North Korea in 1948, despite Washington's refusal to do likewise in South Korea, was not present at the Security Council session yesterday.

The Soviet Union has refused

to sit in the Security Council while China is not represented, and while the Kuomintang casts China's vote. The USSR has declared that any action by the Council under these circumstances is illegal.

It has refused to accept the Washington resolution adopted by the General Assembly in the Fall of 1948 which recognized the Wall Street puppet regime in Seoul as the "only legitimate government in Korea." The Soviet Union is not a member of the Korea Commission.

The resolution was adopted with nine votes for and one abstention. Yugoslavia abstained on the grounds that no guilt should be assessed until a representative of Northern Korea is heard. However, Yugoslavia agreed with the operative part of the resolution.

The Tito delegate introduced a separate resolution which called for the same action as the Wall Street-inspired resolution, but without assessing responsibility. This resolution was defeated six to one, with India, Norway and Egypt abstaining.

Another session of the Security Council was provisionally set for 3 p.m. Tuesday to act on the pending report of the UN Commission on Korea.

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The Distinguished French Actors
Pierre Blanchard
(Crime and Punishment)
AND
Pierre Brasseur
(Children of Paradise)
Have Signed the Stockholm Appeal for Peace

Books:

SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS' NOVEL 'SUNRISE TO SUNSET'

By Robert Friedman

SUNRISE TO SUNSET is the only novel of recent years, to my knowledge, which tackles the

SUNRISE TO SUNSET, by Samuel Hopkins Adams. Random House. New York. 373 pp. \$3.

story of the mill girls of the early 1800's, their miserable working conditions and their struggles to improve them. Hannah Josephson's factual study of the Lowell, Mass. women workers, *The Golden Threads*, appeared last year.

Samuel Hopkins Adams, whose last novel took a rap at political corruption and Washington witch-hunters, this time describes the savage exploitation and intolerable regimentation of the women who worked in the mills of Troy, New York.

For its picture of these conditions, *Sunrise to Sunset* is welcome. In the fictional account of the dour Gordon Stockwell and his mill, the author has described the average factory and the typical employer attitude of the day. The "women" workers—many were actually children—toiled from dawn to dusk; lived in barracks; were fined for infringement, often in agony, of all sorts of rules; were paid quarterly, and meagerly, in cash, or, sometimes, in the employers' scrip which could be converted into cash only if the worker was willing to take a loss on it.

AS HISTORY RECORDS, the women workers of the 1830's courageously organized and struck for their rights. Employers like Gordon Stockwell characteristically viewed the demand for a "reform" like the 12-hour-day as a revolutionary challenge to the established American government and used every foul means to crush the movement.

So thorough is the capitalist censorship of America's real past history—how many students, past or present, have ever been taught, nay, even told of the militant mill

David Platt's Hollywood column appears daily except Monday.

'INVISIBLE ARMY' AT THE STANLEY



A SCENE from the new Danish resistance film "The Invisible Army" now playing at the Stanley Theatre, on the same program with the famous cast German film "Affair Blum," about a modern "Dreyfus" case.

Today's Film:

'The Gunfighter' at the Roxy

By Jose Iglesias

ONE THING you can say for *The Gunfighter* at the Roxy, it certainly departs from the western formula. It also isn't interested in

THE GUNFIGHTER, Twentieth Century-Fox. Produced by Nunnally Johnson. Directed by Henry King. Screen play by William Bowers and William Sellers. With Gregory Peck, Helen Westcott, Karl Malden, Millard Mitchell, Jean Parker. At the Roxy.

the morality of traditional westerns. It has discarded the struggle between good and evil to tell the story of sin and retribution. Well made and acted as it is, this reviewer, for once, prefers the older preoccupation of westerns.

If Hollywood is going to make westerns tragic, then it had better be serious all the way. For *The Gunfighter*, with its aging desperado, tired of maintaining his reputation and very reluctantly engaging in gunfights, is often self-consciously comic about its untypical hero. And if its characters and theme are new for westerns, it's old stuff with melodramas.

Gregory Peck plays in his lean and self-contained way a 35-year-old gunman who wants to get back to his wife and son and settle down. Known throughout the West for his fast shooting, for having killed some 15 men, for being always ahead of the sheriff, his presence anywhere always arouses young men to rival him. Most cowboys scurry, but there is always some young one who tries to outdraw him.

THE MOVIE follows the tired gunfighter for two days. He has tracked down his family and is waiting in the town's saloon to hear from his wife. Three men whose brother he had been forced to kill are on his trail. Another man in the town wants to kill him because he erroneously believes his son had been killed by him. There is also a young cowboy anxious to

win renown by fighting him.

The sheriff, a reformed outlaw like the hero, tries to help him. Sitting in the saloon, he is the source of tremendous excitement in the town. The children leave school to catch a glimpse of him, the respectable women of the town want to have him shot as a murderer, and all the while the outlaw wants only a chance to live decently.

He does get to see his wife, who promises to wait a year until he settles in California; he talks to his son and tries to cure him of the idea that a desperado should be any sort of hero in his eyes, and he eludes the people out to kill him. But just as he rides away the young would-be outlaw shoots him down.

BEFORE HE DIES he exonerates the other. The sheriff, too, only gives the young man a licking. The other's punishment will be to live the life of the gunman, with enemies everywhere, unable to enter a town without finding others who will want to shoot it out with the man who had outdrawn the hero. The pathos that the movie gets out of this is certainly more effective than the rootin-tootin endings of other westerns.

But if *The Gunfighter* deglamorizes the West, it certainly doesn't explain it. Its naturalistic account of the gunfighter's last day is more pathetic than tragic. It makes its message—that the life of violence is a bad choice for anyone to make—seem ridiculous by insisting so seriously on the obvious.

Henry King has directed it well, making its western town look completely real by the unpretentious way in which the camera pictures it, letting the barking of dogs, the noises of the street take the place of background music. And he has directed his actors away from the cliché attitudes of westerns. Gregory Peck is as usual quite fine in the lead, as is Karl Malden as the barkeeper who emptily and cheerily talks of the old days. For would-be desperados out West

The Gunfighter is a warning. For most moviegoers... well, it's a different kind of western.

Tarzan and Jane Back in Jungle At the Criterion

WHILE TRAVELING through the jungle one day on the back of an elephant with Jane close to the flapping ears, Tarzan happens by at the moment when a girl of a

TARZAN AND THE SLAVE GIRL, RKO Radio Pictures. Produced by Sol Lesser. Directed by Lee Sholem. Screen play by Hans Jacoby and Arnold Belgrad. With Lex Barker, Vanessa Brown, Robert Alda, Hurd Hatfield. At the Criterion.

nearby tribe is whisked off by some men. He, of course, joins in the chase for the girl and what with the thickness of RKO's jungle Jane too gets whisked off. That is how this new movie at the Criterion came to be called *Tarzan and The Slave Girl*.

And rescuing Jane and the other girl slaves fated for a life worse than death becomes quite a feat. For the men who have kidnapped them belong to a tribe dressed very much like Romans in DeMille's movies and they live off in inaccessible mountains past a lot of danger spots. But off goes Tarzan with a group of men carrying a lot of serum because the tribe apparently is spreading a dread plague too.

He gets there—not without difficulty—just before Jane and a companion is sealed up in the tomb of a recently dead king and just as the son of the present king is about to succumb to the disease. The serum helps get them all in the good graces of the king but it takes a lot of tugging and pushing to get Jane out of the tomb. Lex Barker, Vanessa Brown, Robert Alda, Hurd Hatfield and even Arthur Shields manage to keep straight faces throughout.

—J. Y.

Around the Dial:

Portrait of An Anxious Man Trying to Hang On to a Job

By Bob Lauter

ON MONDAY NIGHTS at 10 p.m. WJZ presents *United Or Not*, a program in which official UN correspondents interview some important international figure. The guest on last Monday's program was Dr. Tsiang F. Tsiang, official Nationalist delegate to the UN.

The answers which Dr. Tsiang gave the correspondents further demonstrated the complete ineptness of the Formosa "government." The questions mainly revolved around Dr. Tsiang's claim to represent China in the UN. Following is a digest of the more important questions and answers:

Q. (American correspondent). Has the Chiang regime any real hope of regaining the Chinese mainland?

A. Yes. The Peiping regime is an "un-Chinese" (!) regime. Formosa has the highest living standard in Asia. (!) The nations of the world will grow to consider this their fight. (Chiang, in other words, hopes to regain the mainland with the help of a third world war.)

Q. (Polish correspondent). Dean Acheson, in the White Paper, has talked of the corruption of the Kuomintang, the ineptness of Chiang, and the disintegration of the Nationalist Army. Have you anything to add to this statement?

A. I have always felt that this passage and others of a similar nature in the White Paper were "out of perspective." (!)

Q. (BRITISH CORRESPONDENT). Have you considered at what point your position in the Se-

curity Council would be untenable?

A. First, the contingency that there will be a majority of seven votes against the Nationalist delegation is remote; second, the Nationalist delegation believes that it has the right to cast a veto on any vote to displace Nationalist representation.

Q. (American correspondent). What do you think of Trygve Lie's efforts to settle the Chinese question?

A. The UN Secretary General has a "well-intentioned program," but it is "more or less amateurish." After saying that Lie's program will not work, he confessed that "anybody who works for peace does enjoy a certain measure of popularity."

Q. (Pakistan correspondent). Of the 25 nations which have recognized the Peiping regime, 12 may be called unsympathetic to Communism, and of these, four are members of the Atlantic Pact. How does Dr. Tsiang explain this?

A. "I think these countries have made a mistake."

DR. TSIANG defended the case for Nationalist China and Chiang Kai-shek as well as it can be defended. The program simply made clear that it is actually an indefensible situation.

At the end of the program the announcer promised that efforts would be made to find someone to express the position of the Peiping regime on a similar program in the future.



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IRVING PL

STANLEY

BUCS BELT BROOKS 16-11, KINER HOT

In what was practically a pitchers' battle after Saturday night's 19-12 affair, the Pittsburgh Pirates whacked the Dodgers 16-11 yesterday before 20,196 in the blazing Brooklyn sun. Ralph Kiner had himself a time, hitting for the cycle and adding a second home run to boot, his 18th, batting in eight runs. The game, which saw seven Brooklyn pitchers in action, and took 3 hours, 11 minutes to play.

Other home runs were hit by the Bucs' Beard, a two run belt, and Gil Hodges, who hit his 8th after Snider and Robinson's singles in the 9th to pull the score up to its final tally.

Big Don Newcombe, not feeling well and showing it, lacked his hard one, was combed for a three-run blast in the 1st by Kiner and KO'd in the 3rd. Hatten followed with some nice relief pitching till the 6th. He was pinch hit for Ralph Branca had a chance, taking over with the score 5-5, but blew up in the 7th as the Bucs went ahead 9-5 and was the loser. The Dodgers never came closer than three behind after that.

Total runs scored in the three-game series - 76. Paul Epperly, called down from Montreal, shelled right off in first appearance. Furillo, Hodges each 3 rbi's, Dodgers who had two hits each—Reese, Furillo, Robinson and Snider.

DAY OF REST and meditation today, then three game series with Giants starting tomorrow night at Ebbets Field.

Tidbits From The Boxscores

Tommy Henrich tried his wobbly knee at first as the Yanks turned on the Tigers 8-2 in the first of the big double-header in Detroit, and knocked in a couple. Big gun off New-

house, who doesn't seem to impress the Yanks, was Hank Bauer with five hits and four rbi's. Include in Bauer's quintet of belts was a three-run homer. Joe DiMaggio knocked in a couple in the first with a round tripper, had two other hits. Wertz hit one for the Tigers with the game lost to Lopat (his 9th) in the 8th.

Indians squeezed out 7-6 opening game win over Washington's Conrad Marrero via a grand slam belt by Al Rosen in the 8th, his 19th. Doby, Boone and pitcher Wynn also connected, with Vernon and Mele hitting 'em for the Nats. For Cleveland it was 15 homers in the last four games, Luke Easter leading with four of them.

It was all Blackwell in the first game at the Polo Grounds as the

Reds won 6-3. Wyrostek's four hits led the attack on Kramer. And how do you do, no home runs!

Big Hank Sauer, main reason for Cubs' surprise showing to date, strengthened his bid for the all-star team whacking two homers to beat the Phils 11-8 for the Cubs. He had four hits, two doubles, too. Caveretta and Smalley also whacked 'em.

No home runs at Boston as Bickford blanked Cards in single game. Sam Jethroe, opening the throttle after a look around the league, stole 17th base, hit 5th triple, hit safely in 20 of 21 games. Gordon and Elliott still out with bothersome injuries.

Chisox made it 11 out of 13 beating A's 7-6 in first game, Zernial's three-run belt beating Brissie, who lost 11th. . . . Drope's 16th with Williams on helped beat the Browns 11-5 in the first at St. Louis.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Pittsburgh 302 000 425-16 20 0
Brooklyn 200 030 123-11 13 1
Law, Chambers (5), MacDonald (9) and Mueller; Newcombe, Hatten (3), Branca (6), Epperly (7), Palica (8), Loes (9), Barney (9) and Campanella. Winning pitcher, Chambers (8-6), losing pitcher, Branca (2-3). Home runs—Kiner (2-10th and 17th), Beard (3rd), Hodges (7th).

Cincinnati 000 040 011-6 11 2
New York 000 000 120-3 7 2
Blackwell, Wehner (9) and Howell; Kramer, Hansen (8), Higbe (9), Koso (9) and Westrum. Winning pitcher, Blackwell (5-7), losing pitcher, Kramer (1-5).

(2nd game)
Cincinnati 011 103 000-6 11 4
New York 021 001 000-4 7 3
Ramsdell, Smith (4) and Pramesa; Maglie, Koso (7) and Calderone. Home runs—Kluszewski (12th), Thompson (12th), Wyrostek (4th), Pramesa (1st).

St. Louis 000 000 000-0 5 1
Boston 200 020 00x-4 8 1
Martin, Boyer (7) and Rice; Bickford (6-6) and Cooper. Losing pitcher, Martin (2-1).

(First Game)
Chicago 000 200 117-11 12 3
Philadelphia 200 000 114-8 11 3
Schmitz, Voiselle (9), Lade (9) and Owen; Heintzelman, Konstanty (8), Simmons (9), Church (9) and Seminick, Lopata (9). Winning pitcher, Schmitz (8-3), losing pitcher, Konstanty (4-2). Home runs—Sauer (2-11th and 12th), Caveretta (5th), Smalley (10th).

Yanks vs Giants

The Yankees return from the west and meet the Giants at the Polo Grounds tonight in the annual charity game. The exhibition is the only game of the day. Tuesday night the Giants, with Larry Jansen, come to Ebbets Field, and Washington comes to the Stadium.

Chicago 000 010 000-1 7 1
Philadelphia 000 001 001-2 8 0
Rush (8-6) and Walker; Roberts (9-3) and Lopata.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)
New York 201 010 301-6 14 2
Detroit 000 100 010-2 10 0
Lopat (9-4) and Berra; Newhouse (6-4). Home runs—DiMaggio (15th), Bauer (5th), Wertz (10th).

(Second Game)
New York 001 000 020-3 10 1
Detroit 300 090 03x-6 9 1
Raschi (8-5) and Silvera; Hutchinson, Gray (8) and Robinson. Winning pitcher, Gray (8-2). Home runs—Henrich (6th), Evers (12th).

(First Game)
Philadelphia 100 002 300-6 8 2
Chicago 200 032 00x-7 9 0
Brissie (2-11) and Guerra; Fight Haefer (6), Aloma (7) and Masi. Winning pitcher, Fight (6-8). Home runs—Zernial (10th), Joost (9th).

(Second Game)
Philadelphia 642 000 010-13 12 0
Chicago 000 000 00x-4 9 1
Hooper (7-4) and Astroth; Cain, Holcombe (1), Judson (1), Bruner (2), Haefer (3) Erant (4) and Malone. Losing pitcher, Cain (3-5). Home runs—Joost (10th), Chapman (12th).

(First Game)
Boston 000 520 004-11 11 0
St. Louis 000 000 050-5 12 0
Dobson, Papai (8), McDermott (8), Farnell (8) and Tebbetts; Carver, Pillette (9), Marshall (9) and Lollar. Winning pitcher, Dobson (8-6), losing pitcher, Carver (8-6). Home run—Drope (10th).

(Second Game)
Boston 041 000 021-8 12 0
St. Louis 000 000 021-3 8 5
Masterson (2-3) and Batts; Overmire, D. Johnson (8), Starr (9) and Moss. Losing pitcher, Overmire (2-5).

STANDINGS

(Not Including Yesterday)

| NATIONAL LEAGUE | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|------|
| | W. | L. | Pct. |
| Brooklyn | 34 | 22 | — |
| Philadelphia | 33 | 23 | 1 |
| St. Louis | 34 | 24 | 1 |
| Boston | 31 | 27 | 4 |
| Chicago | 28 | 26 | 5½ |
| New York | 29 | 27 | 5 |
| Pittsburgh | 21 | 38 | 14½ |
| Cincinnati | 17 | 40 | 17½ |

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|------|
| | W. | L. | Pct. |
| Detroit | 39 | 18 | — |
| New York | 38 | 23 | 3 |
| Cleveland | 35 | 25 | 5½ |
| Boston | 34 | 30 | 8½ |
| Washington | 27 | 33 | 13½ |
| Chicago | 26 | 33 | 14 |
| St. Louis | 20 | 38 | 19½ |
| Philadelphia | 21 | 40 | 20 |

TOMORROW

WHO'S GONNA WIN the pennants? Can Detroit stay up there? How about the Yanks? Are the revamped Indians a real threat? Sox all thru? How about the Dodgers, Phils and Cards in the National?

With the Sunday dust settled and results digested on a quiet Monday, Lester Rodney looks over the flag races to date.

(First Game)
Washington 004 000 002-6 7 0
Cleveland 010 020 04x-7 8 0
Marrero (4-3) and Evans; Wynn, Flores (9) and Hegan. Winning pitcher, Wynn (6-4). Home runs—Vernon (1st), Mele (6th), Doby (7th), Boone (5th), Wynn (1st), Rosen (19th).

(Second Game)
Washington 002 020 001-5 5 1
Cleveland 000 000 021-3 8 0
Consuegra, Harris (9) and Grasso, Evans (4), Weik, Benton (6), Pieretti (8) Rozek (9) and Hegan, Murray (8). Winning pitcher, Consuegra (3-0), losing pitcher, Weik (2-4). Home runs—Doby (8th), Noren (5th), Boone (6th).

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Who Decided on the Rabbit Ball?

FIFTY-SEVEN HOME RUNS were hit in the big leagues Friday and Saturday and things are moving toward the silly stage. The lively ball is destroying balance, cheapening the run and taking the thrill out of the authentic home run, which once was a batter with power, skill and timing belting out of the park a real baseball, not a golfball that takes off like a jackrabbit on routine flys. Pitchers tell you they are increasingly afraid to pitch in the usual ways, for instance throwing high and hard to some non power hitters to induce them to lift it to the outfield. With former scatter hitters reaching the seats for the first time in their lives, the outfields are playing so far back that more bloopers are falling into the wide open spaces.

Everybody around baseball is talking about the rabbit ball. Everybody, that is, except the baseball magnates and the Greatest Commissioner Since Landis. The manufacturers are blandly repeating their fantastic falsehood, "The ball has not changed."

Some apologists speculate on a gradual improvement in manufacturing technique livening up the ball with nobody to blame. This is nonsense. The ball is suddenly and dramatically and unmistakably a great deal livelier than it was last year. It can only be a deliberate change. Which brings us to a couple of pertinent questions which haven't been asked yet and need some asking:

1. DID THE MAGNATES last winter secretly agree to juice up the 1950 ball with the notion that longer hitting, more home runs and bigger scores might reverse the slight falling off of attendance?

2. WOULD THAT EXPLAIN why the manufacturers, getting their orders, prattle that there has been no change in the ball when every single one of the 400 big league players, the coaches and managers who use the ball know and would testify that the ball has been hopped up?

3. IS THAT WHY the Commissioner of all baseball has lost his tongue in the face of the growing uproar? What is he paid for? Wouldn't the job of a real commissioner, and not a magnates' stooge, be to move swiftly to preserve the caliber and balance of the game, query the players for proof, order simple and conclusive comparative tests of the 1949 and 1950 balls, and then order the immediate substitution of last year's real baseballs?

We're just asking. Past history shows clearly enough that these business men magnates who "love" baseball so dearly don't put the welfare of the games above their own interests. Didn't they, as representatives of those who don't want to see real democracy spread, bitterly fight to keep the game lilywhite, thus knowingly depriving our national pastime of the contributions of the Satchell Paiges, Josh Gibsons and many others?

Alright, someone might say, they're out for number one first and not the welfare of baseball, but don't they have enough brains to know that a jackrabbit ball will boomerang and eventually hurt, not help, attendance?

The answer to that one is, no, maybe they don't have enough brains—until they're hit right in the face with the result—and maybe not then either. Look at the way pro basketball's bigwig brains have loused up a game, imposing an artificial lengthening on the game, arranging for more tired players in the last eight minutes, bigger scores, cheapening of the basket and the virtual elimination of many of the old skills. They think like this: "The public likes thrills, give 'em twice as big scores and you'll get bigger crowds." The fact is, as any basketball fan will tell you, that these 116-00 monstrosities are killing interest slowly but surely and making the college games much more attractive by comparison.

FACED WITH A tightening of the buck since the halycon post war heyday, the baseball boys may have come up with the same notion. After all, a couple of them like Griffith and DeWitt already are plumping for an entire night game schedule, ending daytime ball completely in an attempt to jazz up attendance.

Never forget—when a sport is run as a business by business men for profit, the sport will generally wind up a strict also-ran to the business.

So everybody's yelling about the lively ball and nobody is yet doing anything about it.

Dear Commissioner Chandler: If you lo-foo-ve baseball so much, how about doing the following: Have all already manufactured 1950 baseballs given as a gift of the big leagues to kids in the sandlots. End the farce and bring back last year's ball without any delay. And if you want to REALLY try to strengthen the game, its balance, structure and attractiveness, forget these hypo notions. Look at the standings. With the season not even half over, six teams are already hopelessly out of the running, from 13 to 20 games back. These six interest-killing tail draggers have one thing in common. They maintain the infamous color ban. As Commissioner, order them to immediately open their tryouts and farm teams to qualified Negro players who are still waiting in large numbers for the opportunity now denied them.

That's the way to help the game, not cheapening the home run.